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ONE DEFECT SEEN IN PARTY ENROLMENT BY SENATOR STEARNS

Except for Making It Necessary That Employees Disclose Political Affiliations Laws Are Nearly Perfect

OBJECTORS ARE FEW

Independents Who Poll 15 Per Cent of Total Vote Only Ones to Complain Says Legislative Chairman

That the party enrolment and registration laws of this state are all that could reasonably be desired with one exception, is the view taken by Harry N. Stearns, senator from the second Middlesex district and senate chairman of the committee on election laws in the Legislature. Senator Stearns was greatly interested in the experiences of A. C. Farley of Wellesley Hills following his signing Governor Wilson's nomination papers in his town without announcing three months previously his change of political heart.

The Middlesex senator says the laws are nearly all that they should be, his exception to this being the compulsory feature whereby a citizen must declare publicly his party enrolment.

Of Mr. Farley's experiences the senator says the plain lesson is that men should look up the laws before they make any radical moves such as passing from one party to another and trying to influence their new party's nominations at the caucuses.

"A great amount of confusion seems to arise because people do not even appreciate that party enrolment has to do with party nomination only and has nothing to do directly with that voter who simply goes to the polls election day and votes for the best man," he said. "Party enrolment means that in order to take part in the deliberations in primaries of a certain party you must at least take the ballot of that party at the primaries and stay with the party until by your affirmative act you cancel or change your enrolment."

"There is just one defect in the present laws. It has caused some worry but we are not able to remedy it satisfactorily. This defect is the necessity of a voter declaring his party enrolment publicly. We do not feel this is right if avoidable, yet the voting list should be public to maintain the open features of our voting machinery. To-day everything is open to public scrutiny except the voter's ballot. If some provision could be made so that a man's enrolment might not be known to what party the employee had leanings it would improve the situation."

"But if party enrolment is for parties and not for independents what rights have the independents? The rights of independents are always overlooked. I say without fear of contradiction that the election laws of this commonwealth are more favorable to positive action by independents than the laws of any other state in the union. Independents may nominate candidates for Governor down to representative with little or no effort. They may take their choice of the party candidates and present them with a nomination if they desire. In my own Senate district it takes only 35 names to nominate an independent candidate against me or to give such a nomination as an additional nomination to a Democratic or Republican party candidate."

"This was a fraud all too common and is what President Taft calls a 'soap-box primary.' The only candidates and office-holders who are recommending the abolition of party enrolment in primaries for nomination are those who are nominally Democratic but have large Republican followings and vice-versa. Such men could get votes in primaries in both parties and naturally desire to utilize this strength."

"The committee on election laws of which I am Senate chairman has gone into these matters very carefully. The committee, made up of Democrats and

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Chelsea Superintendent Who Proposes Changes in the School System of City



(Photo by Marceau) A. L. SAFFORD

ART CLUB ARRANGES PLANS TO ENCOURAGE AMERICAN PAINTERS

Further steps to encourage American artists by exhibitions and awards, with the possibility of purchase of works, were taken by the Boston Art Club Sunday night when plans were formulated whereby a fund, which is to be raised by subscription, will be deposited with a trust company and will be used after by a board of five directors. The scope of the work contemplated is shown by the fact that it is provided that one of the directors shall come from the Worcester art museum and another from the Carnegie Institute. Extensive exhibitions of domestic and foreign works of art are planned.

The officers elected at the meeting follow: President, John R. Ainsley; vice-president, Henry Hornblower; treasurer, Charles W. Smith; secretary, Frederick H. Mills; directors for three years, Francis E. Bacon, Clarence H. Blackall and Hamilton C. McDougall.

TIBETANS REVOLTING AGAINST CHINESE IS NEWS FROM LHASSA

(By the United Press) PEKING, China.—Advices received here today from Lhasa, Tibet, say that a general uprising against the Chinese is in progress.

Recent cable messages stated that the Chinese who hold Tibet recently proclaimed a republic in that country, which aroused resentment among the Tibetans. China's military power in Tibet has been greatly weakened, and the flower of her force there was withdrawn for use in the recent civil war between Manchus and revolutionaries.

(By the United Press) LONDON.—The Tientsin correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company cables that an anti-Muhammadan outbreak has taken place in Shensi province and that many Muhammadans have been slain.

CHINESE COLLECTION ANNOUNCED

In response to a call for aid from President Taft announcement was made at the services of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Sunday that a collection for the benefit of sufferers from famine in China would be taken at the service on Wednesday evening, April 10.

REORGANIZATION FOR SCHOOL PROGRAM IN CHELSEA IS FAVORED

A. L. Safford, Superintendent, Urges Establishment of a More Practical Course of Study in Council Report

PLAY SUPERVISION

Special Class for Those Pupils Who Are Persistently Troublesome in Behavior Is Another Recommendation

Many recommendations for the improvement of the Chelsea school system are made in the annual report of Albert L. Safford, superintendent. He proposes remedies, some of them novel, for undesirable phases of school administration and deals with the problem from the educational, commercial and moral viewpoints.

One of Mr. Safford's recommendations is that a disciplinary class be established. Of this he says:

"There is a pressing need in Chelsea for a special class for pupils that are persistently troublesome in their behavior. Such a disciplinary class would remove seriously disturbing elements from the regular classes without necessitating commitment to institutions and the consequent severing of home ties. As the city has to pay \$2 a week for pupils committed to the transient school, it would be cheaper where possible to keep them at home in a disciplinary class."

Other recommendations are, in part, as follows:

"Systematic supervision should be provided for play centers in school yards, public parks and playgrounds on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, Saturdays, after school and in vacation. Open air recesses should be provided so far as possible.

"Athletics and outdoor exercises in the high school and in the higher grades of the grammar school should be more systematically organized and supervised."

"Optional Tuesday and Thursday afternoon classes for special subjects, such as industrial training, salesmanship, typewriting, or modern language, would be profitable for the older pupils. It would be a great benefit to some children if the schoolhouses could be kept open Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Some pupils work on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and favor our present plan of school hours for this reason."

"A general reorganization of the course of study is under consideration or has been undertaken in a large number of school systems throughout the country. Such a reorganization should be made in Chelsea. The general nature of this movement is to make the schools more practical in their preparation of pupils for their vocations after leaving school."

"Domestic science for girls and some practical art such as printing for the boys should be introduced as soon as possible in the high school."

ANTI-HOME RULERS IN BELFAST OPENING TWO DAYS' CAMPAIGN

(By the United Press) BELFAST, Ire.—The reply of "Prot. estant Ulster" to Winston Churchill and the government program for home rule was given at a series of meetings which began today and will be continued Tuesday.

The chief speaker was Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Conservative party. He came here direct from London and was greeted at the railway station by one of the largest parades of Orangemen in the history of this city.

No disorder was expected, although the local police had been materially reinforced by the mounted royal Irish constabulary and heavy guards had been placed in the Nationalist section of the city to protect property from possible assault.

The Nationalist leaders had warned all of their followers to refrain from interfering with the program of the Orangemen, explaining that any disorder would be used as an argument against the bill.

NEW YORK.—A London message to the New York Herald says that Belfast will have an anti-home rule gathering on Tuesday, two days before the date set for the introduction of the home rule bill in the House of Commons. Bonar Law, Unionist leader in the House of Commons, will preside.

PASSAIC MILLS CLOSED

PASSAIC, N. J.—All the textile mills were closed for Easter Monday and the strikers found picketing unnecessary. Boris Heinstein, the strike leader, declared today that this week he will begin the organization of the mill workers of Passaic who are not members of the I. W. O.

MR. CONRY STARTS WORK AGAINST TOLL BILL CHANGE

WASHINGTON.—Joseph A. Conry, representing the directors of the port of Boston, arrived in the city today and has instituted an inquiry into the intentions and present status of the Covington amendment to the Panama canal toll bill which provides that railroads shall not be allowed holdings in coastwise steamship lines.

After calling at the offices of Massachusetts congressmen, Mr. Conry held a long conversation with Representative Adamson of Georgia, chairman of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and early this afternoon will confer with interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane, when it is understood that the whole situation will be thoroughly gone over.

Mr. Conry said today that it was his purpose to discover whether the amendment has been drawn up because of any specific cases of railroad oppression of steamship lines. It is probable that the attention of the proper authorities at New York, Philadelphia and other terminal ports would be directed to the gravity of the situation, he said, and an attempt made to secure the cooperation of such cities in opposing the measure.

CITY CLERK CONTEST BEFORE THE COUNCIL IS NARROWED TO TWO

City council at its meeting late today is expected to elect a city clerk to succeed John T. Priest. The candidates are James Donovan, a member of the Good Government Association and the committee of 100, and John F. Dever, clerk of council committees. Wilfred J. Doyle, assistant city clerk, has been mentioned, but Mr. Doyle has made no effort to secure the position.

John J. Attridge, president of city council, has charge of Mr. Donovan's campaign for the place. Councilor McDonald is another Donovan supporter. Mr. Attridge today was predicting Mr. Donovan's election by at least one vote.

Mr. Dever says his record as clerk for council committees and other positions which he has held in the city's employ speak for him. At the same time he has been actively at work and he has the support of Councilor Buckley. Thomas J. Kenney and Walter L. Collins have been claimed by the supporters of Mr. Donovan as favorable to his candidacy.

FINE ARTS MUSEUM ASKS RIGHT TO RAISE HOLDINGS \$1,000,000

William H. Dunbar, counsel for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, today appeared before the legislative committee on mercantile affairs in support of the bill to increase the amount of real and personal property which the museum corporation can legally hold from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 in view of bequests and donations which the trustees expect to receive.

Mr. Dunbar said the museum now holds assets estimated at about \$4,700,000. This is close to the amount the corporation is allowed by law to hold. With the gift the museum officials have been promised by Mrs. Robert D. Evans, an addition of nearly \$1,000,000 in anticipated. This and other anticipated gifts would bring its holdings above the amount allowed by law.

In reply to questions asked Mr. Dunbar said the works of art now the property of the museum are valued at \$1,500,000; the investments including the Copley square site where the old museum formerly stood amount to about \$3,000,000; there is a fund for the museum art school which amounts to \$100,000.

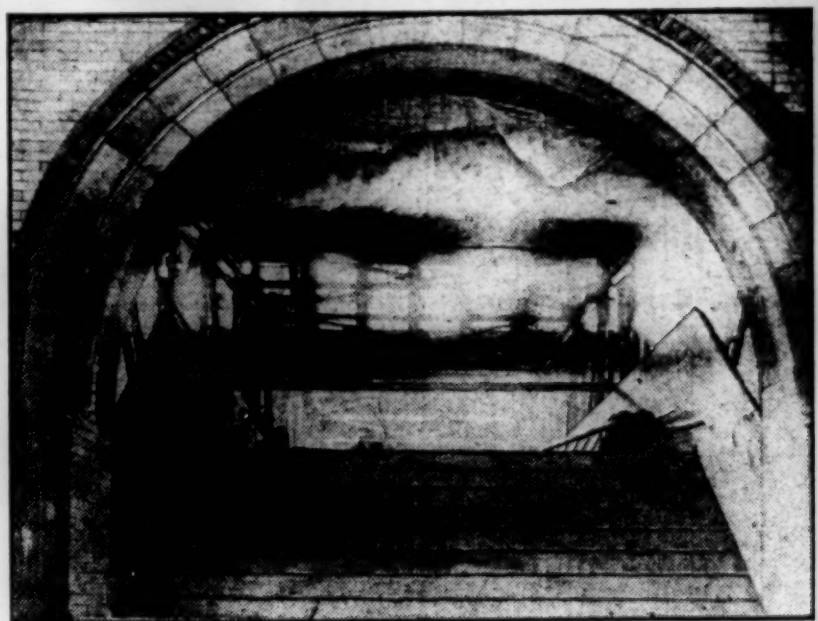
U. S. TO USE \$350,000 IF NECESSARY TO REPAIR LEVEES

WASHINGTON.—In the House this afternoon a resolution was passed providing that the \$350,000 appropriation recently made for flood relief along the Mississippi river should be available for strengthening the levees along tributaries of the Mississippi, as well as on the big river itself.

Representative Fowler of Illinois got the amendment in asking for flood prevention funds at Mount City, Ill., which is on the Ohio river.

ST. LOUIS.—At this point the flood situation shows some improvement. The stage of the river here is slightly lower but the upper Mississippi river is rising again and the crest of the Ohio river flood is above Evansville, Ind. The Mississippi registered 43.7 feet on the gauge at Memphis, Tenn., early today. This is a fall of eight-tenths of a foot. At Cairo it was a 53.9 stage, a fall of one tenth.

NEW ELEVATED CAMBRIDGE ROUTE SOON TO BE OPENED



Arch at North station showing entrance to tracks of Elevated

New Elevated structures in the vicinity of the North station are nearing completion and passengers taking this route to Cambridge will have as good opportunity to reach the University City in quick time as the Park street subway provides.

Every convenience will be provided for easy transfer from railroad to the elevated service and the great arch at the North station will allow passengers to walk directly into the station without descending to the street.

The ingenuity of the construction on Friend street has attracted the attention of visiting engineers to Boston on account of the limited space in which the road has had to build. It is now expected that cars will be put into service over this new route to Cambridge in little over a month's time.

ONTARIO PASSENGERS ALL PUT ASHORE AND LEAVE FOR BOSTON

NEW LONDON, Conn.—All of the 32 passengers of the Merchants and Miners line steamer Ontario, which burned off Montauk Point, L. I., early today, landed here at 12:25 p. m. in the tug Tasco.

The 18 men and 14 women were taken to the lunch room in the railroad station, and for the first time since early this morning had something to eat. They were then sent to Boston where they are expected to arrive at 4:30.

Mrs. Marie Stead of Lowell, Mass., in speaking of the incidents of the night, said that the passengers behaved well. Mrs. W. J. Bond of Boston, wife of the captain, said she never saw a better behaved lot of men and women in her life.

According to the story of the passengers, they were all in bed when at 1:45 the fire bells were rung. The fire was discovered in the forward hold among bales of cotton. Attempts were made to smother the flames by steam, but the fire broke through the upper deck, making it impossible to quench it.

When the fire broke out the boat was half way between Block island and Montauk Point and realizing that the fire could not be controlled Captain Bond turned the Ontario for the point where he beached her. While the boat was making for the point the passengers were allowed to go to their staterooms and dress and as the boat was beached they were placed in the life boats on the davits, where wrapped in their bed quilts they stayed until the tug Tasco from New London took them off.

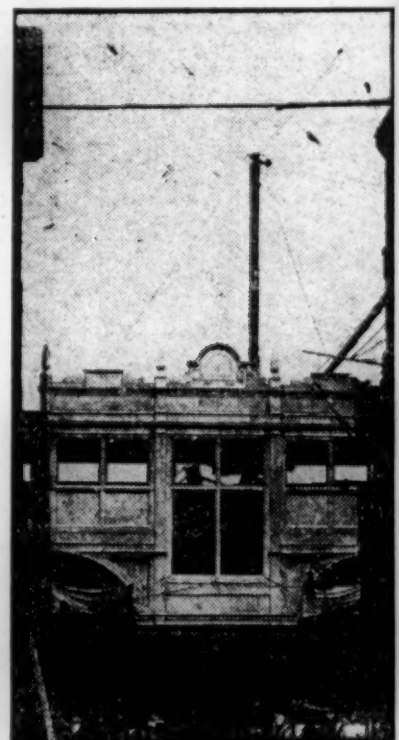
The Ontario will probably be almost a total loss. She had on board the largest cargo she has ever carried of cotton, rosin and pig iron. The fire, which started among the cotton stored in the forward hold, is thought to have been caused by spontaneous combustion and before the Tasco left for New London had spread to the aft of the ship. Captain Bond and the crew remained on board and are being watched by the life-saving crew of the Montauk Point station.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I.—Fire in the hold of the steamer Ontario of the Merchants and Miners line was got under control today shortly after the passengers were taken off by the tug Tasco, from New London, Conn. The steamer was on her way from Baltimore to Boston when the fire was discovered. The loss sustained will not be known for several days.

Soon after noon the watchers on shore were convinced that the crew of the Ontario had succeeded in conquering the flames, aided by the half score of tugs that were then standing by. At that time the smoke had ceased to roll from the forward hatch of the steamer and the men seemed to be slackening their activity.

The Ontario was beached on Reef of Rocks before dawn and signals from the vessel brought out the life saving crew from the nearby station. A rocket carried a line to the ship and a breeches buoy was hurriedly rigged. When the breeches buoy was first hauled in to shore it contained a note from Captain Bond of the Ontario which read:

"We will stick to the ship. But stand by as near as possible in case the fire gets beyond control."



ELEVATED STRUCTURE OVER FRIEND STREET

INDUSTRIAL BRITAIN STARTS INTO ACTIVITY AS MINERS RESUME

(By the United Press)

LONDON.—The whirl of machinery was generally heard in every manufacturing center in Great Britain today despite the holiday. Simultaneously the factories closed because of scarcity of fuel resumed operations.

It will be three weeks before there is a normal supply of coal and two months before the usual reserve quota can be made up.

Although few of the miners were expected at the workings before Tuesday reports received today say that the resumption was universal. The Scotch miners returned full crews and in both England and Wales more than one half of the regular forces were at work.

COAL WAGE SCALE CONFERENCE NEAR

PHILADELPHIA.—Representatives of the anthracite mine workers and the coal operators appear to be waiting with eagerness the conference to be held on Wednesday. This has raised the spirit of the miners, and they feel that with concessions on both sides there will be little difficulty in reaching a satisfactory working agreement.

It is expected the suspension will last at least two weeks longer, as there will have to be more than one conference, and if an agreement is decided upon the matter of its acceptance will be left to the men at a convention, that may be held in Wilkesbarre, probably on April 22, if a working agreement is reached before that time.

SENATE TO PASS ON MEASURE TO CHECK BANK LOAN REWARDS

House amendments to the bill prohibiting an officer or director of a trust company from taking money or any other valuables from any borrower as a reward for securing a loan, recently passed by the Senate, will be considered late today in the upper branch of the Legislature when the measure comes before it for concurrence.

As the bill passed the Senate, it applied to trust companies only. The House amended it to apply to savings banks. Another amendment provided a prison penalty.

INDEPENDENTS DRAW FIRST TWO PLACES ON DEMOCRATIC BALLOT

Third Position Goes to State Committee Group of Seven Led by Dr. John W. Coughlin of Fall River

RALLY TO BE HELD

Judge Hundley of Alabama to Be Chief Speaker at Meeting in Interest of Mr. Roosevelt at Faneuil Hall

At the drawing in the State House today to determine the positions on the ballot of delegates to the Democratic national convention in Baltimore, Francis J. Donahue of Dedham, one of the independent candidates, won first place with E. Gerry Brown of Brockton, another independent candidate, in second place. The third position went to the group of seven delegates called the Democratic state committee group and led by Dr. John W. Coughlin of Fall River in third place.

It was a coincidence that in the drawing for alternate for delegates at large the state committee group headed by Andrew J. Badaracco of Boston, drew the third place on the alternate ballot. Henry J. Burr got fourth position, Henry J. Schafer fifth, George Fred Williams sixth, John P. Sweeney seventh, James H. Valley eighth and John A. Kellher ninth.

On the alternate list there were only four contests for place on the ballot. James M. Folen, who is alternate to George Fred Williams, drew first position. Joseph J. Leonard, alternate to Henry J. Schafer, drew second place; Andrew J. Badaracco heading the Democratic state committee's slate of alternates, third position, and John P. Kane, alternate to John P. Sweeney, fourth. A. P. Langtry, secretary of state, presided at the drawing.

The Republican drawings take place later today.

In the Democratic drawing for district delegates there were contests in all but a few of the 14 districts. In the districts where there were contests these names will go on the ballot:

First district—Garrett Drovers, Williamstown; Patrick J. Moore, Pittsfield; John H. Woods, Holyoke; James O'Shea, Holyoke; Morton H. Burdick, Adams.

Second district—John H. Clane, Springfield; Thomas F. McGrath, Northampton; John W. Clark, Jr., Ware; John F. Nally, Springfield.

Third district—John Alden Thayer, Worcester; Arthur E. Segrave, Cambridge; Leslie C. Wells, Worcester.

Fourth district—John J. Desmond, Waltham; Roger Sherman Hoar, Concord; M. Fred O'Connell, Fitchburg; John J. Prindiville, Framingham.

Fifth district—John P. S. Mahoney, Lawrence; J. Joseph O'Connor, Lowell; J. Joseph Hennessey, Lowell; and James E. Donoghue, Lawrence.

Sixth district—Lot F. McNamara, Haverhill; Frank C. Richardson, Essex; Morgan J. McSweeney, Salem, and Michael L. Sullivan, Salem.

Seventh district—Francis X. Tyrrell, Chelsea and Edmund S. Higgins, Lynn.

Eighth district—Whitfield L. Tuck, Winchester; John F. C'Brien, Cambridge; John H. Smith, Somerville and J. Edward Barry, Cambridge.

Ninth district—Joseph A. Maynard, Boston and Michael J. Brophy, Boston.

Tenth district—Andrew R. Kelley, Boston, and Jeremiah J. McNamara, Boston.

Eleventh district—William H. Sullivan, Boston; John T. Kennedy, Boston, and William M. McMorro, Boston.

Twelfth district—Daniel J. Daley, Brookline, and Richard Olney, 24, Dedham.

Thirteenth district—William Morgan, Fall River; Timothy P. Sullivan, Somerset, and John F. McGuinness, New Bedford.

Fourteenth district—George M. Harlow, Plymouth; Thomas C. Thatch, Yarmouth, and James E. Handrahan, Brockton.

The Massachusetts ballot law commission decides this afternoon the case of George Fred Williams, who, running as an independent candidate for delegate at large, has had his designation on his nomination papers questioned. Mr. Williams affixed the designation "For the

(Continued on page five, column four)

DEMURRER FILED BY I. W. W. IN SUIT

Joseph Bedard and others, representing the Industrial Workers of the World, filed a demurrer today in the supreme court to the action brought against them by Atty.-Gen. James M. Swift at the instigation of the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson and others who asked for an accounting of the funds.

The grounds for the demurrer are that the public is not interested in the funds and the attorney-general is not entitled to become a party to the protest and further that the appeal for funds was not for the sole support of families. The funds were for general strike purposes and did not constitute a public charity.

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**NEW CORPORATIONS
CHARTERED IN STATE
OF MASSACHUSETTS**

Charters were issued last week to the following business corporations:

A. T. Colcord Corporation, Haverhill, builders supplies, \$5,000; Arthur T. Colcord, J. Harold Colcord, Fred E. Langley.

Graustein & Co., Boston, milk, \$80,000; Henry L. Graustein, Oscar R. Lang.

Prudential Securities Co., Worcester, \$10,000; Charles C. Smith, B. P. Preston.

J. F. Sheppard & Sons Company, Braintree, \$50,000; Joel F. Sheppard, Charles G. Sheppard, Eben W. Sheppard, Carl R. Sheppard, Willard P. Sheppard.

Spencer Turbine Cleaner Company of Massachusetts, Boston, \$35,000; Theodore K. Guth, Frederick E. French, E. Wilbur Cobb.

Bunting & Emery Company, Boston, fish, \$50,000; Marshall F. Blanchard, Frank W. Emery, Benjamin R. Atwood.

A. M. Hunt Company, Boston, trade papers, \$15,000; George H. Collier, Mary S. Collier, Lana C. Hunt.

The Old Corner Book Store, Inc., Boston, \$75,000; Silas Poire, Joseph M. Jennings, Richard F. Fuller.

Langmaid Laundry Company, Greenfield, \$45,000; Frederic P. Langmaid, Mary P. Langmaid, Frank V. Woodrow.

People's Furniture Company of Framingham, \$10,000; John J. Prindiville, John J. Murphy, William B. Mahern.

Aeolian Macaroni Company, Boston, \$50,000; Felix Vergona, Joseph Russo, Anthony Vergona, Frank Russo.

Gr. Shield Tap & Die Corporation, \$2,000,000; Chauncey W. Wood, Sheridan R. Cate, Francis W. Johnston, Clarence N. Grey, Karl Singer, George P. Hyde, William E. Tucker.

Page & Shaw, Incorporated, Cambridge, confectioners, \$500,000; Charles N. Shaw, J. Robert Wilson, Frederick E. Thurlow, Clinton L. Cheney.

W. A. Hilliard Company, Boston, hotel specialties, \$5,000; Paul Dewey, Walter A. Hilliard, William T. Pri.

Seed-Prentice Company, Worcester, machinery, \$2,500,000; George F. Fuller, Homer Gage, Frank A. Drury, Lucius J. Knowles, John F. Kyes, Albert E. Newton, Harry V. Prentice, George Compton, Vernon E. Prentice, Harry W. Smith, Frederick E. Reed, Charles M. Thayer.

The Taunton Cooperative Grocery Company, Inc., \$10,000; Joseph L. Lawton, Hermenegilde Boutin, John S. Nett, George B. Lawton, F. Clifton Briggs, Percy W. Knight.

Dwelleys-Nichols Engineering Company, Lynn, \$10,000; Edwin F. Dwelleys, George N. Nichols.

Independent Button Fastener Machine Company, Boston, \$25,000; Samuel Simmons, Samuel L. Snelson, Myer Harris, Harry Simons.

Direct Carbon and Ribbon Company, Boston, \$50,000; John A. W. Silver, George T. Sheper, Alexander Millen.

Wayside Manufacturing Company, Boston, rope, \$50,000; Fred H. Mann, Richard B. Lewis, William T. Boland.

H. C. Dimond & Co., Inc., Boston, stencils, \$60,000; Essner R. Basch, Maurice Wyzanski, William E. R. Basch.

Breck Robinson Nursery Company, Boston, \$25,000; Alfred E. Robinson, Charles H. Breck, Joseph F. Breck, Edward O. Hatch, Russell O. Gardner.

Herbert S. Potter Company, Boston, storage batteries, \$5,000; Herbert S. Potter, George W. Holden, Theodore P. Driver.

Economy Toggle Company, Boston, \$50,000; Peter C. Lawson, Herbert J. Bullen, Walter M. Magee.

Fields Corner Storage Warehouse Company, Boston, \$20,000; Patrick O'Hearn, John T. O'Hearn, Richard A. O'Hearn.

Daniels Millinery Company, Boston, \$2,000; Gertrude I. Daniels, Herman A. Mitz, Horace W. Sexton.

Boston Piano Supply Company, Boston and New York, \$50,000; Walter L. Van Kleeck, Harry LeBaron Ranspou, Frederick Chase.

Wrentham Supply Company (Inc), department store, \$20,000; Frank B. Brightman, Sarah M. Brightman, John Cunningham.

A. A. Forster Company, Natick, food products, \$50,000; Aubrey A. Forster, Rupert M. Forster, Ernest L. Miller.

cago, \$10,000; Norman J. McGaffin, Clarence R. Yeaton.

The Punctureless Tire Company of Massachusetts, Boston, \$15,000; William E. Riddell, J. Hiram Smith, Frank H. Jenkins.

General Gas System Company, Boston, \$200,000; Charles C. Smith, B. O. Preston, James W. Briggs.

Samuel F. Perkins, Inc., Boston, kites, \$50,000; Samuel F. Perkins, Sidney E. Perkins, Mary E. Perkins.

Raivaja Publishing Company, Fitchburg, \$50,000; Axel Rantanen, John Horton, Waldemar Nurminen, Verner Tikkala.

Beverly Ice Co., \$10,000; Silas Boyes, John C. Kelleher, Henry Kelleher.

Patent Ladder Co., Worcester, \$50,000; H. Reid Harrison, Earl V. Small, Louis M. Jahn.

Wetherbee Brothers Co., Arlington, automobiles, \$20,000; Ivers L. Wetherbee, Clarence A. Wetherbee.

Cut Price Automobile Supply Company, Boston, \$10,000; Louis S. Rothenberg, Israel J. Rothenberg, Henry L. Rothenberg.

The Smith-Hamill Company, Worcester, paints, \$8,000; J. Edward Smith, James A. C. Hamill, J. Arthur Hamill.

Gordon's Olympia Company, Boston, amusements, \$25,000; Nathan H. Gordon, Frank J. Howard, Max Shoolman.

Badger Fire Extinguisher Company, Boston, \$5,000; Arthur C. Badger, Charles R. Edwards, James W. Spring.

Yorktown Cement Corporation, Boston and Yorktown, Pa., \$10,000; George F. Doherty, Clarence R. Yeaton, Robert H. Bresnahan.

MUSIC

"ST. PAUL" PRESENTED

The Handel and Haydn Society gave its last concert of the season at Symphony hall Sunday evening before a large audience, presenting Mendelssohn's "Saint Paul" under the direction of Emil Mollenhauer. The quartet of soloists were: Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams, soprano; Miss Jeanie F. W. Johnson, contralto; Franklin Eiker, tenor; and Earl Cartwright, baritone.

Printed on the program were the names of those holding site fund certificates. These represented something over \$10,000 in contributions to the fund which is to purchase land for a rehearsal hall. When sufficient money is raised to buy a lot the building fund of the society will take care of the expense of erecting the hall. New schemes are under advisement for raising more money for the site fund, among them a concert early next season at the Boston opera house. On May 2 the men of the society hold the spring meeting for considering this subject and for making other provisional plans for next year, as well as for choosing two new directors.

The performance was on the usual high level of Handel and Haydn endeavor. The Boston Festival orchestra acquitted itself particularly well. In Mendelssohn's scoring they had opportunities they do not always find in their choral accompaniments. The solo work that came incidentally to flutist, cellist, bassoonist and oboist was executed with dignity and mastery. The playing of the trumpets and others of the brass section was admirable. The string choir could have read their accompaniments to the recitatives with more sparkle. Their indifference to the simplest part of their task compelled a close listener to believe that they had not taken the trouble to rehearse it. The organist, Mr. Tucker, showed a thankworthy discretion in the way he applied the stops of the great Symphony hall organ in the tonal scheme.

More than half the listener's interest in choral singing arises from the attitude of the performers to their music. Bravery, dash and enthusiasm always win their applause. The incomparable Toronto choir that visited Boston this season did not rely on mere technique for its success. Every number it sang was a battle shout. It took by assault every page of notes that made rampart between it and the audience. Handel and Haydn enthusiasm has not so much to overcome as a visiting chorus has. For the society's listeners are friendly anyway. But their onset would be hard to withstand, even if audiences took a notion to oppose it. Handel and Haydn enthusiasm is exerted on the larger departments of choral expression. It does not concern itself so much with particular passages of music as with whole works.

The society's idea is to make the subject matter of the old oratorios impressive. To give its public the narrative in Mendelssohn's "Saint Paul" and the music thereof in its completeness to meditate upon is the purpose of the members of the Handel and Haydn organization. This purpose is an inheritance from a musical Boston of earlier days. And now, when civic possessions are being reckoned up with such care in all American communities that aspire to leadership, this historic purpose is having new valuation. It is tending to express itself in terms of stone and mortar, as

**HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE
IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY**



A view of Wharf street, from Broad to India street. This illustration shows Wharf street dwellings that were probably erected about the time the street was laid out, in 1808, and are the only ones that are left of the old Fort Hill district. Several families have lived in these houses for over 50 years. At the foot of the street was a dock, until Fort Hill was razed and Atlantic avenue made. This section of the dock was then filled in and the Chamber of Commerce and several large blocks were erected on its site. The bowsprits of vessels projected over India street in the early days. Many vessels laden with merchandise from eastern countries were unloaded in this dock and the cargoes stored in the warehouses on Central and India wharves.

**BARONESS TO VISIT
UNITED STATES IN
CAUSE OF PEACE**

(By the United Press)
VIENNA, Austria.—Calling upon the women of America to lead in the fight for world peace, Baroness Bertha von Suttner, one of the foremost peace advocates, today prepared to start for the United States for a lecture under the auspices of the Federated Women's Clubs of America.

"The averting of a world war," said Baroness Suttner today, "and disarmament or partial disarmament, can only be brought by the infusion into the peace movement of more life and energy, and an aggressive campaign against the military spirit. In the final analysis it is public opinion which after all has the greatest influence to enforce peace."

"The American people as a whole, perhaps, have no idea of how might, power and prestige over here is all on the side of the military spirit. Hopefully we European peace workers look across the Atlantic to the great American people. I particularly have great faith in the power of the federated organized women and from the new world help will be brought to the old through examples, deeds and support."

**BOSTON CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE TO
LOOK UP SOUVENIRS**

The investigation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has designed and issued a poster card about 7x11 inches, printed in two colors, which reads as follows: "Notice to Solicitors: No subscription, advertisement in souvenir program, donation or other contribution will be made by us until we have referred to the Chamber of Commerce bureau of investigation, and received a report relative to your application, which must be made in writing on blanks to be obtained at this office."

**MISS HAZELTON'S
MURAL PAINTING
SHOWN IN CHURCH**

WELLESLEY, Mass.—At the Wellesley Hills Congregational church Sunday the mural painting, just completed by Miss Mary B. Hazelton, a member of the church, was seen for the first time by the parishioners. The work represents seven years of labor by Miss Hazelton.

The painting covers the space above and on both sides of the round arch in which the organ is set. The top of the design goes up to the apex of the wall under the roof, and in this commanding place the artist has placed the symbol representing the Holy Trinity. Below are the four figures, and below the figures are the words, "Gloria Patri et filio et spiritui sancto." To the left and right of the arch are figures representing the four virtues. Upon the superb vestments of these figures the artist has lavished a wealth of color.

**BEACHES DRAW
LARGE CROWDS**

Revere beach and its various attractions were visited Sunday by a crowd estimated at 25,000 persons. Only one small group of bathers ventured to try the water.

One of the largest Easter Sunday crowds in the history of South Boston visited City Point and Marine park, estimated at 20,000. It was a big automobile day, too, more than 1200 motors touring along the strandway during the day.

POLICE RESCUE CANOEISTS

George Coombs and John Dwyer, Metropolitan police officers, are receiving congratulations today for their rescue of four canoeists on the Charles river at Riverside, Sunday. William R. Chisom, sergeant, and a crew of officers patrolled the river in boats all day.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

It is not very long before McDermott and Alex Smith and we hope other worthy representatives of American golf will be starting on their way to Muirfield. It may, therefore, be of interest to those left at home to know some personal details of the men they will compete with and what kind of golf they have been playing lately. First of all comes the great triumvirate and as Vardon won his first open championship at Muirfield 16 years ago and Braid became open champion the first time six years later on the same course it would be fitting were Taylor to equal his two great rivals and win the title for the fifth time on these famous links. These three have won 14 out of the last 18 championships. The other four were won by Mr. Hilton Herd, Jack White and Massey.

Harry Vardon was the first of the triumvirate to win the honor and as the present holder of the title naturally followed his visit to the United States and Canada when he traveled thousands of miles and played on hundreds of strange courses suffering only one defeat on level terms when Ben Nichols beat him. So naturally as a past champion of the United States we feel a personal interest in him. Vardon's wonderfully graceful swing has been described hundreds of times and it is hardly necessary to do so again. He and Archie Simpson are said to have ideal golfing style and certainly if there is any magic in that much abused thing (style) at least these two men are worthy examples of its efficacy.

It is not necessary to say more than that his swing is absolutely without sign of effort and is a delight to watch. The man himself is as attractive personally as his swing. Always neatly dressed in a knickerbocker suit, he proves that one can play good golf and be well groomed at the same time, and he and Tom Ball are an absolute denial of the theory to the contrary. Vardon is a decidedly handsome man with clean cut features and his quiet, well modulated voice further adds to the favorable impression on his appearance. He is very popular among his fellow professionals as well as the amateurs. Harry Vardon was born in Jersey in 1870 and is now with the South Herts Golf Club, Tottenham. His principal golf victories are: Open championship, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1903 and 1911. Runner up 1900, 1901 and 1902. He won the American championship in 1900 and the Baden Baden open tournament in 1911 and innumerable important matches. In 1905 partnered with J. J. Taylor, won the international foursomes over Et. Andrews, Troon, St. Andrews and Deal. He used to be an enthusiastic football player and has won 10 prizes as a spectator. As a proof he is in practice Vardon's performances at Le Touquet in February are convincing. During one week he had a 67, two 68's and two 69's, and as a final flourish made a 66 in a single against Arthur Brown. From this we guess he will not let his title be easily taken away from him at Muirfield.

**CHAMBER NAMES
FIVE DELEGATES**

Joseph B. Russell, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; James A. McKibbin, secretary of the Chamber, and John H. Fahey, Edward A. Filene and Charles S. Hamlin have been appointed delegates to represent the Chamber at the convention in Washington April 22, of considering the formation of a new national commercial organization.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Revenue-Cutter Service Gazette
March 29.—Second Lieutenant of Engineers F. H. Young, granted 30 days' leave en route to Panama.

Third Lieutenant J. E. Stika, granted 43 days' leave, commencing April 5, 1912.

March 30.—First Lieutenant T. M. Molloy, detached from the Morrill on April 10 and ordered to the Tahama.

Second Lieutenant of Engineers G. W. Cairnes, orders to the Tahama revoked and ordered to the Snohomish.

Second Lieutenant of Engineers N. B. Hall, detached from the Bear upon relief and ordered to the Tahama.

Second Lieutenant of Engineers F. E. Bagger, detached from the Snohomish upon relief and ordered to the Mackinac.

April 1.—First Lieutenant of Engineers J. E. Dorry, ordered to Ft. Monroe on official business.

Captain of Engineers F. E. Owen, ordered to Portland, Me., on official inspection trip.

**INTERPRETERS OF
CRETIC ARE FREED**

Andrea Schiappino and Giovanni Gaggero, interpreters on the White Star liner Cretic, who were arrested last Wednesday on the charge of conspiring to land 27 stowaways from the steamship were discharged by United States commissioner at the federal building today for lack of evidence.

In addition to the 27 stowaways who will be deported today, will be eight other undesirable aliens whose cases were left over from the last White Star line steamer. This is the largest number of deportations on one steamer for a long time.

**UNION IS URGED
OF DEPARTMENTS**

Advocating the consolidation of the park, bath, public grounds and music departments of Boston, a circular letter was received from Mayor Fitzgerald today by the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations.

In his letter the mayor relates how he has pressed for this reform ever since Oct. 17, 1910, when he first sent a communication to the city council recommending the amalgamation of these departments.

**PRINCETON WILL
MARK CENTENARY**

PRINCETON, N. J.—The first announcement of the program of the centennial celebration of Princeton Theological Seminary was made today. The program will cover May 5, 6 and 7 and the speakers will include many distinguished men. The seminary has graduated 3800 students, 3000 of whom are in the ministry. Five hundred of these alumni have accepted invitations to the centennial.

Representatives of 300 institutions in the United States and abroad are invited and 125 acceptances have been received up to this time.

DREDGE CORAZAL AT PANAMA

CULEBRA, C. Z.—The twin screw ladder dredge Corazal has arrived at Balboa and will soon begin work of under water excavation in the Pacific entrance of the canal. The Corazal left Falmouth, Eng., on Dec. 29, and was 88 days in making the voyage of approximately 12,000 miles by way of the strait of Magellan.

Franklin Mills

Entire Wheat Flour makes everything that can be made with flour. Cook book mailed free.

Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.

AWNINGS

Send postal or Tel. Port Hill \$29, and we will send you samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

TRAVEL TALKS

**Hotel and Travel
Information**

Hundreds of Monitor readers were aided in their quest for reliable information on resorts and hotels during 1911—Read This Letter of Appreciation:

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hotel and Travel Department:
I want to assure you that we fully appreciate the work your Department is doing in assisting travelers in such an effective manner.

Sincerely yours,
We perhaps can help you too for the coming season. Try us.

ADDRESS
HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPT.,
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Court Tennis Starts

FENWAY PARK TO BE READY TONIGHT FOR GAME WITH HARVARD

Big Force of Men Rushing Work on New Home of Boston Americans for Contest Tomorrow

TEAM NEARING CITY

Everything will be in readiness by tonight for the opening tomorrow of Fenway park, the new home of the Boston American League Baseball Club, according to a statement given out at the local American league quarters this afternoon. The players will arrive in Boston tonight from their training trip and will go immediately to the Copple Square hotel. In the morning they will hold their first practice on the new grounds.

More than 150 men have been at work on the new grounds for the last three or four days and this morning the place looked in excellent shape, the grading and so forth being practically finished.

Treasurer McRoy said today that he expects a large attendance tomorrow when the team meets the Harvard University nine, not only because Boston enthusiasts are eager to inspect the new grounds, but also for the reason that Coach Sexton's college lads are expected to put up a fine game against the major leaguers.

The Boston Elevated management advises patrons of the game to go via Beacon street rather than Ipswich and Boylston.

Mr. McRoy says that there have been many applications for seats for this game, as well as for the opening game of the American League season, April 18, with New York and the double header on the holiday following. He says that there seems some uncertainty on the part of the fans as to what cars will take them to the park, many people thinking that it is necessary to wait for a Beacon street car. Any Commonwealth avenue or Beacon street car will do, the best place to get off being at the junction of Commonwealth avenue and Ipswich streets. The Chestnut hill or Ipswich street cars also are just as good.

Word received from Manager Garland Stahl, who is accompanying the players on their way from Hot Springs, Ark., where they have been training, to the city, says that he probably will use two of his young pitchers against the Crimson tomorrow. Bushelman, Hagerman or Bedient are the men most likely to be chosen.

BROWN TENNIS SQUAD PREPARES FOR TECHNOLOGY

Veteran Players at Providence University Are Being Hard Pressed by Several New Men

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—After a few days of practice the Brown University tennis players are fast getting into shape for the dual contest against the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which is to be held in this city April 27. While this will be the first event of the season for the Brown men it is expected that they will make a good showing.

It is planned to have two meets each week for the Brown men after the opening of the season, ending May 29 at Longwood. Judging from the individual work in practice there will be found several fast and accurate players among the men trying for the Brown team.

The four men who made up the Brown team last season are in college but it is certain that all will be able to maintain their positions of advantage. W. Preston, freshman, has been picked by many to win the college championship, and if he does, without doubt he will get a place on the high four.

Captain Scholze '12, D. L. Brown '12, H. Hood '12 and F. H. Guild '13 are the men who last year represented Brown. There are quite a number of promising men seen on the courts, however, and when the trials are called for it is quite certain that some close matches will be the result.

A. W. Mowe '13 and Humphrey '12 will probably make the veteran players do their best to hold the advantage over them. Last year Brown defeated M. I. T. at Longwood by a score of 8 to 1, and the men will try to duplicate that score this year. Being on the home courts, also, will perhaps give the Brown players a slight advantage.

SHOEMAKER WINS HALF-MILE
PHILADELPHIA—O. A. Shoemaker '14 is to have the honor of having his name engraved on the Biddle cup, as the result of winning the half-mile championship of the University of Pennsylvania. His time was 13m. 24s. F. J. Augery '15 was second and R. V. Douglas '14 was third. Gold, silver and bronze medals were also awarded.

BASEBALL FANS ARE EAGERLY AWAITING BIG LEAGUE STARTS

Championship Races of 1912 in American and National Circuits Open Thursday in Eight Cities

LOOK FOR RECORDS

With the opening of the National and American League baseball championship series of 1912 taking place next Thursday, the followers of the great national game in the cities which are represented in the two big circuits are anxiously awaiting the word of the umpires that will send the aspirants for the titles now held by the New York Giants and Philadelphia Athletics on their race for a right to play in the next world's series.

That this year's races will break all records, both for attendance and "business" of the clubs, seems to be the opinion of the closest students of the pastime. And this, despite the fact that the year 1911 set up new marks that had not previously been thought of.

The teams are all now either in their home cities or returning by easy stages. All of them have been in active preparation for the coming contests at training grounds for about a month and while conditions have not, as a rule, seemed to have been over favorable to getting the men in shape to open the year in mid-season form, reports from the various training camps indicate that the managers of the various squads are pretty well pleased with the general condition of the teams.

Many new faces will be seen on almost every club in the two circuits. Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and New York in the National, and Philadelphia in the American being the most striking exceptions to this statement. Manager McGraw of New York will open the season with practically the same lineup as last year's title to the Athletics in 1911. Chicago will present much the same lineup as won the National league pennant in 1910 and Philadelphia is the same as in 1911. The Athletics, with the exception of Davis, will be the same as won the world's title in 1911. McGinnis taking his regular place on first base.

In speaking of this year's American league race President Johnson says: "The American league has made excellent provisions for its patrons in the construction of seven modern and splendidly equipped baseball plants. In the last two years there has been much reconstruction in the eight teams and this season we hope to reap the benefits of that tremendous task."

"There is more interest in the race this year than ever before. Boston, New York, Chicago and Cleveland have strengthened their teams to a marked degree, and the organization can with confidence promise a struggle in which five clubs will be strong contenders for the flag."

"Philadelphia with its well seasoned club under the guidance of Connie Mack should be a powerful factor, and Detroit also should prove to be strong. I expect much of New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Washington with new men as managers of the teams."

President Lynch of the National league speaks of the coming race in his league as follows:

BOWDOIN ENTERS COLLEGE FENCING LEAGUE SERIES

NEW YORK—The application of Bowdoin College for admission to the Intercollegiate Fencing League was passed upon favorably yesterday at a meeting of the association held at the Hotel Astor. Representatives from the six institutions constituting the league were present, and the vote to add the Maine foils-men to its ranks was unanimous. In the schedule made up for next year the New Brunswick team will appear with the usual dual meets arranged and will compete in the intercollegiate championships held annually at the hotel Astor.

Officers for the ensuing season were elected and C. R. McPherson of Pennsylvania was chosen as President to succeed E. G. Paulus of West Point. J. O'Connor of Cornell was made Vice President and J. A. Dorst of West Point, secretary and treasurer. Following the selection of officers several reports were read, which wound up the fencing season of 1911-12.

Those present at the meeting were W. H. P. Blandy and A. W. Dunin, Annapolis; E. G. Paulus and J. A. Dorst, West Point; M. M. Boyd, Harvard; H. W. Miller, Columbia; J. O'Connor and R. L. James, Cornell; and C. R. McPherson and H. Dalsheimer, University of Pennsylvania.

BIG CHAMPIONSHIP COURT TENNIS PLAY STARTS IN NEW YORK

Verne Pennell of England Among Players Who Are Competing for Right to Meet Champion Gould

WILL END SATURDAY

COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONS
Year Winner Club
1912—R. D. Sears Boston
1911—F. S. Warren Boston
1910—B. S. Garmendia New York
1909—L. M. Stockton Boston
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1907—G. R. Feilding Jr. Boston
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News of Real Estate, Ship and Sailing

REAL ESTATE NEWS

With the advent of warm weather comes an ever increasing demand for more building lots, and the records are laden with deeds of vacant land purchases for early improvement in nearly all districts. Through the office of Henderson & Ross, Kimball building, Hilda S. Grimmer has purchased from James D. Henderson 10 lots on Chelmsford street, aggregating 42,146 square feet, assessed on a valuation of 25 cents a foot; also 11 lots on Minot street amounting to 37,997 square feet, taxed at 18 cents a foot. All of these lots are in Dorchester.

The name of H. Wadsworth Longfellow appears as the buyer of 32,000 square feet of land on Allston street, corner of Commonwealth terrace, Brighton, which is assessed for \$8000. Jesse Eddy was the previous owner.

Another Brighton sale of vacant land was from Hattie A. Thompson and James A. Thompson estate to Joseph Newman and another of 20,964 square feet on Commonwealth avenue, corner of Allston street, valued for taxes at \$10,500.

SALES OF IMPROVED PROPERTY
The two frame houses numbered 3314 Washington street, corner of 4 to 6 Woodside avenue, West Roxbury, have passed into the possession of Frederick Green, Hattie Dugan having conveyed title. There is a ground area which is included in the total assessment of \$18,400. A sale in the South End from Margaret Tuckington to John J. Mulligan, conveys a 2½-story brick building and 1862 square feet of land located 206 Northampton street near Tremont street. It is taxed for \$4500 and \$2800 of this amount covers the land value.

Rebecca Fink has placed a deed on record covering her purchase from Nellie Holbrook of the estate 33 Myrtle street, near South Russell street, West End. The property consists of a 3½-story brick building on 1222 square feet of land. All assessed for \$7500 which covers the \$4000 against the land.

It is reported that Unofria Coggie is the new owner of a 3½-story brick house standing on Mt. Vernon street, near Pinckney street, West End, formerly owned by Timothy Regan. The sale includes 778 square feet of land taxed for \$1400, being part of the total \$4200 value of the entire property.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY
The record of last week's real estate transactions, according to the Boston Real Estate Exchange, as compiled from the Suffolk registry, shows an increase of nearly double the number over last year and about 100 more transfers than were recorded in 1910. While the volume of money invested in mortgages last week fell somewhat behind the business done in 1910, it is more than double the amount invested in 1911. The general average of this year, so far, is so far ahead of former years that 1912 bids fair to become the standard to which other years must measure up. Here follows the details for last week and the corresponding figures for 1911 and 1910:

	Transfers	Mtgs.	Amount
April 1.....	109	72	\$290,741
April 2.....	158	71	\$260,157
April 3.....	82	29	\$24,200
April 4.....	88	28	\$24,356
April 5.....	90	43	\$24,740
April 6.....	49	27	\$14,922
Week's totals 12.....	686	294	\$1,809,100
Week's totals 11.....	436	225	\$67,171
Week's totals 1910.....	433	254	\$235,923

FIFTY WEAVERS ON STRIKE IN ROXBURY

Fifty weavers, employees of the Roxbury Carpet Company and members of the I. W. W., went out on strike today following the refusal of the company to grant a 10 per cent increase and reinstatement three women employees who were suspended.

The strikers, went to Roosevelt hall, 1165 Tremont street, which will be the headquarters of the strikers.

RAILROAD MEN VOTE ON STRIKE

Locomotive engineers of the New Haven, Boston & Maine and Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroads, in conjunction with their colleagues employed on all the steam railroads in the Northeast are today taking a referendum vote for or against a strike as a result of the refusal of the managements of 50 railroads to grant a wage increase and other concessions.

SHORT TIME SEEN IN NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—An important meeting of mill owners here is called for this afternoon when, according to well-founded reports, a 30 or 40 per cent curtailment of the working forces of the mills will be considered.

NATIONS BIDDEN TO BOSTON CONGRESS OF TRADE BOARDS

Invitations to every country to send delegates to the international congress of chambers of commerce to be held here in September were sent to Robert J. Bottomley, executive secretary of the congress, by Mayor Fitzgerald today.

Mr. Bottomley will forward the invitations to the proper government representatives.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Margaret Tuckington to John J. Mulligan, Northampton st., w. e. \$1.
Nellie Holbrook to Rebecca Fink, Myrtle st., q. e. \$1.
Timothy Regan to Unofria Coggie, Mt. Vernon ave., q. e. \$1.
Frederick A. Higgins to Charles L. Higgins, Northampton st., w. e. \$1.
Ada Macfarlane to Samuel Blackman et al., Sawyer st., q. e. \$1.
Buck Bay Baths Inc. to Harris Levine, Huntington ave., two lots, q. e. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Florida Janine, mtgce., to Giovanni Reppucci, Cottage st., d. \$100.

ROXBURY
Antonia Del signore to Ida Kesselman, Tremont and Hampshire sts., q. e. \$1.
Susan C. Peirce to Edward L. White, Wayne st., q. e. \$1.

DORCHESTER
James D. Henderson to Hilda S. Grimmer, Minot st. 7 lots, Minot st. 4 lots, Chelmsford and Charlemont sts. 6 lots, Chelmsford to Samuel Blackman et al., q. e. \$1.
Ethel F. Souther to Christian H. Lys, South Granite ave., q. e. \$1.
Sarah Golding to Morris Schwartz, Kinsale ave., q. e. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Elizabeth F. Cole to William N. Swain, Whiting st., w. e. \$1.
William N. Swain to Elizabeth F. Cole, Whiting st., q. e. \$1.

BRIGHTON
Timothy Regan to Abraham Olmstead, Chester st., w. e. \$1.
Hattie A. Thompson to James A. Thompson et al., Alston st. and Commonwealth av., q. e. \$1.
James N. Thompson et al. to Joseph Newman et al., Alston st. and Commonwealth av., q. e. \$1.
Jesse Eddy to H. Wadsworth Longfellow, Alston st. and Commonwealth tr., 2 lots, q. e. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN
James A. Nicholson to James A. Hatton, Corey st., q. e. \$1.
Joseph Brennan to Margaret T. Warr, Short st. and Short St. et., w. e. \$1.

HYDE PARK
John W. Rogers to Helen F. Hill, West st., q. e. \$1.
Helen F. Hill to Alma G. Rogers, West st., q. e. \$1.

CHILSEA
Frank W. Coughlin to Thomas G. Hancock, Woodlawn ave. and proposed street, six lots, q. e. \$1.
Joseph Brennan, mtgce., to Joseph Wermer, Chester ave., d. \$2100.

REVERE
Harriet E. Putnam to Benson B. Barker, Ocean ave. and Baker ave., q. e. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commission of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Commercial st., 210-218, and 2-6 Lewis st., ward 4; W. A. Gaston et al., trs. City Association; H. C. Lincoln; brick mercantile.
Cordill road, 20-32, and Apion st., ward 5; John J. Heller; Walter D. Grover; brick store and dwelling.
Eric st., 43-45, ward 20; Frank Cohen; Harry Huston Joll; after dwelling.
Michigan ave., 32, ward 20; Frank Cohen; Harry Huston Joll; after dwelling.

SHIPPING NEWS

There was a brisk demand for fresh groundfish at T wharf today and the arrivals of the 14 arrivals were not sufficient to prevent a slight rise in the dealers' prices. The schooner Valerie was highwater with 105,000 pounds, of which 65,000 pounds was haddock, 20,000 cod and the remainder cusk.

The schooner Albert Black brought in a 12-pound live lobster which was hauled up in the trawls off the Isles of Shoals Sunday by George Downey, one of the crew. The lobster is an unusually large one and Capt. Granville Johnson said it was caught in about 180 feet of water.

The arrivals and their fares were: Steamers Spray 46,200 pounds, Swell 85,000, schooners George H. Lube 11,000, Thomas S. Gorton 61,000, Francis V. Sylva 68,000, James W. Parker 87,000, Valerie 105,000, Olive F. Hutchins 36,500, Tecumseh 17,000, Albert W. Black 14,800, Edith Silveira 16,200, Eva L. Spurling 16,200, W. M. Goodspeed 20,500 and the Flavia 15,900. Dealers' quotations per hundredweight were: Steak cod \$7.50 to \$8.25, market cod \$7.75 to \$8.25, haddock \$8.50 to \$8.50, steak pollock \$4.50, large lake \$5.75, medium lake \$3.75 and steak cusk \$3.25.

According to the statement of the officers of the United Fruit Company's steamship Esparta, in today from Port Limon, Costa Rica, the light at Gorda Point, Nicaragua, which was reported extinguished recently by the captain of a Norwegian steamer, is burning brightly and can be seen for a distance of 18 miles.

Capt. Garvin reported sighting the U. S. naval steamer Hannibal, Commander George E. Hammond, anchored south of Cape Gracias, off Nicaragua, March 31. The Hannibal is now engaged in the important work of surveying the approaches to the Panama canal.

The Esparta had exceptionally fine weather during the run from the tropics. Among the saloon passengers were William H. Proctor, who has made an extended tour of Jamaica and Costa Rica; Samuel Bowles and John Kaben, of Boston. Her cargo consisted of 40,000 bunches of bananas, 84 boxes of oranges, and a quantity of general merchandise.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Esparta (Br), Garvin, Port Limon, C. R.
Str Amalia (Br), Lund, Port Antonio, Jam.
Str Melrose, Fyford, Norfolk.
Str Jos. W. Fardney, Keene, Newport News and Sewall Point.
Tug Irvington, Farnham, New York,

tug bgs Baffle, St George and Baronet, Perth Amboy, and Buck Mountain, Carteret, for Seaport.

Str Seacoast, Smith, Norfolk.

Tug Teaser, Law, Philadelphia, tug bgs Horace A. Allyn and Josephus.

Tug Vesta, Kemp, Lynn, Mass.

Tug Confidence, Brennan, Bay View.

Ship Reno (Ital), Maggiolo, Montevideo Jan 28 via Barbados.

Sch Horatio, Kelly, Philadelphia for Lynn.

Cleared
Str Cretic (Br) Lohez, Ponta Delgada, Naples and Genoa.

Str Boston (Br) Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Portland.

Str Nacoochee, Dizer, Savannah.

Str Governor Dingley, Strout, Portland.

Sailed
Tugs Nottingham, tug bgs C R R of N J No 15, Port Johnson for Newbury, and will return with bgs C R R of N J No 10, for Port Johnson; Irvington, tug bgs Buck Mountain for Seaport; str Geo P Hudson, Norfolk, latter from below the Castle, where she anchored Saturday.

Sunday—Tugs Lackawanna, Newport; F. E. Richards, tug bgs R & L CO No 2, Bucksport; Carlisle, Philadelphia, tug bgs Oak Hill and Schuykill and Ephrata.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Arrd, strs Manchioneal, Kingston, etc.; Coamo, Mayaguez, etc.; Antilles, New Orleans; El Sol, Galveston; Oldense, New York; Bermuda, Bermuda; Calabria, Mediterranean ports; Indianapolis, Sagua, New York City, Bristol, Newport and Swansea; Paul Paix, Calais Strathblane, Antwerp; Oceana, Bermuda; Baltico, Mediterranean ports; Luciline, Havre and Rouen.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC
BELLINGHAM, Wash., April 7—Sd str Bessie Dollar, Manila.

BALTIMORE, April 7—Arrd strs Westfield, Gibraltar via Hampton roads; Essex, Providence via Norfolk and left to return; Matilda Weems, Charleston and Georgetown, S. C.; Merrimack, Jacksonville and Savannah; str Orlando V. Wooten, Fernandina; Sd strs Belfast, Belfast; Dublin and Cardiff; Winnie, Havana; Juniata, Boston via Norfolk.

BANGOR, April 7—Arrd, sch Grace Davis, Newport News.

BRIDGEPORT, April 7—Arrd, sch J W Hawthorne, Hunter, Fernandina.

CHATHAM, April 8—Sch Kinco, Boston for Baltimore, has been anchored just east of Sheaford light since last Friday and remains this morning. She is quite near Bear's shoal at low tide.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 7—Arrd, tug Monocery, Philadelphia, towed by Knickerbocker, and left on return a. m. S. to call at Boston for large Spring, Molino and Maple Hill.

NORFOLK, April 7—Arrived, str Ravenseraig, Swallows Point; tug Mary F. Seully, do; Elmer A. Keeler, New York; Aries, do; Lizzie D. Philadelphia; W E Gladwin, New York; S O Co No 7, Bayonne, N. J.; North America, Fall River; bgs Knickerbocker, Swallows Point; Sand King, Philadelphia; Clara, Norfolk; Henry Plouth, South Amboy; Irwin, Donald, Port Reading; Cora, Westhaven; White Ball, Port Johnson; S O Co No 1, Bayonne, N. J.

Sailed 7th strs Pontonoc, Newport News; Bay States, do, tug bgs Baravia; tug Mary F Seully, Swallows Point, tug bgs Henry Failing, Gov Robie and Chalmers; North America, tug bgs Lackawanna, Susquehanna and Marvin, New York; Lizzie D, New York, tug bgs George Moon, Aries, New York, tug bgs Vitrie; S O Co No 7, Bayonne, tug bgs S O Co No 1.

NATIONAL PARK VIEWS SHOWN AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Photographs of 83 scenes in the national parks are on exhibition at the public library for three weeks. The collection was made under the direction of the department of the interior.

The Yellowstone national park is represented by 16 views, including Giant and Old Faithful geysers, Mammoth hot springs, Golden Gate, the great falls of the Yellowstone and Grand Canon of the Yellowstone river.

Eight hand-colored photographs show some of the principal views in the Glacier national park in northern Montana—a region of lakes, mountains and glaciers that a few years ago was known only to a few guides and explorers.

Some of the prehistoric ruins in the Mesa Verde National Park are shown in three pictures and there are also three large photographs of the great natural bridges in southern Utah.

The waterfalls, the cliffs and the giant trees that have made Yosemite famous are represented by 19 sepia and carbon prints.

Twenty-two pictures—the work of F. H. Kiser—depict some of the beauty spots in the Crater Lake National Park in Oregon. This lake is situated in the caldera of an extinct volcano.

Six large pictures show scenes in the Mount Rainier National Park.

DR. KUEHNEMANN APPOINTED
MADISON, Wis.—Announcement was made recently of the appointment of Dr. Eugen Kuehnemann as the first German university professor to occupy the Carl Schurz memorial professorship, established last year in the University of Wisconsin by German-Americans and friends of the university. Doctor Kuehnemann is professor of philosophy in the University of Breslau, and recently was German exchange professor in Harvard University.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance data, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
*Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, April 9
*Laurea, for Rotterdam, April 9
*Kronprinzessin, for Hamburg, April 10
*La Provence, for Hamburg, April 11
*America, for Hamburg, April 11
*Campanella, for Rotterdam, April 11
*United States, for Copenhagen, April 11
*P. F. Wilhelm, for Bremen, April 11
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*Baltic, for Liverpool, April 11
*Germania, for Naples-Marseilles, April 12
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*La Bretagne, for Hamburg, April 12
*George Washington, for Bremen, April 12
*Moltke, for Hamburg, April 12
*Chicago, for Hamburg, April 12
*Cincinnati, for Hamburg, April 12
*Hamburg, for Hamburg, April 12
*Vaderland, for New York, April 12

WESTBOUND

Sailings from New York
*Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, April 9
*Laurea, for Rotterdam, April 9
*Kronprinzessin, for Hamburg, April 10
*La Provence, for Hamburg, April 11
*America, for Hamburg, April 11
*Campanella, for Rotterdam, April 11
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TAFT AND ROOSEVELT FORCES CLAIMING MAINE AND VERMONT

AUGUSTA, Me.—Of the 16 delegates who will be chosen at the Republican state and three congressional district conventions which meet at Bangor Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock Roosevelt backers today claimed all and Taft supporters refused to concede the victory to their opponents. Each side is confident of success.

MONTPELIER, Vt.—It was conceded here today by both sides that the second district will decide whether President Taft or Colonel Roosevelt gets this state's delegates who will be chosen at the state Republican convention Wednesday. First district delegates are all openly for President Taft. Rooseveltians declared today the former President would carry the second district by a large enough margin to offset any victory President Taft might get in the first district.

COL. ROOSEVELT CONTINUES HIS ILLINOIS TOUR

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Colonel Roosevelt left for Clinton early today. Six speeches will be made in Representative McKinley's district and one in Danville, the home of former Speaker Cannon. A 20 minute stop will be made at Fort Wayne, Ind. tonight.

A telegraph message has been received from Col. Roosevelt at the Roosevelt headquarters in this city, saying that he will be in Boston April 13. On April 12 he will speak in Springfield, Mass., and after his visit here, which may be brief, he will go to New Hampshire, where he is scheduled to speak at Concord, Nashua and Manchester.

MR. TAFT LEADS IN KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Returns tabulated today from the Republican county conventions in Kentucky Saturday indicate that of the 2356 votes in the state convention Wednesday President Taft has approximately 1600 and Mr. Roosevelt 700. About 800 are contested. The Taft men expect to control the convention. The Roosevelt forces may hold a separate convention.

GOING AFTER DELEGATES

The convention and primary plans for the week are:
Monday—Louisiana state convention.
Tuesday—New York state convention; first and second Vermont district conventions; seventh, tenth and eleventh Kentucky district conventions; Chicago primaries; Illinois primaries.
Wednesday—Kentucky, Vermont, and Maine state conventions; tenth Michigan district convention; ninth Tennessee district convention.
Thursday—Michigan and Massachusetts state conventions; second Missouri district convention.
Saturday—St. Louis ward primaries; Pennsylvania primaries.

MAYOR DEMANDS COMMISSION PICK WARD 19 PLAY SITE

Mayor Fitzgerald sent a letter to the finance commission today urging immediate action in the selection of a site for the proposed ward 19 playground.

The mayor scores the board for its delay. He says it has been a year since an appropriation of \$60,000 has been available and that since then the project has awaited the pleasure of the commission.

COLORED PEOPLE PLAN TOWN.

MISSOURI, OKLA.—Announcement was made here recently of plans to establish the largest exclusively negro town in Oklahoma, if not in the world, 12 miles west of Muskogee at a railroad junction. It will be called University City. A plan backed by the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church is to erect a \$300,000 college for colored students, and to build the town around it.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
ABORN ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
THIS TALES OF HOFFMANN WEEK
Matinee, Wed. and Sat. Next Week (last bal. only)—MIGNON. Mats. Fri. and Sat.
METROPOLITAN OPERA CO
MONDAY, APRIL 15, AT 8
TANNHAUSER
Gaddi, Fremstad, Sparlow, Slezak, Well, Gieseler, Hildegar, Hildegar, Hildegar.
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, AT 8
KOENIGSKINDER
Farrar, Koenig, Farnia, Mattioli, Jori, Gortz, Hildegar, Hildegar, Hildegar.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, AT 8
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
Gaddi, Wickham, Mattioli, Mattioli, Gilly, Hildegar.
Followed by PAGLIACCI
Nelson, Caruso, Amato, Cond. Sturani
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, AT 7:30
LOHENGRI
Fremstad, Hildegar, Slezak, Gieseler, Gortz, Hildegar.
PRICES:
Orchestra \$5.00
1st bal. side, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, \$5.00
1st bal. side, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, \$5.00
2nd bal. side, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, \$5.00
SEATS ON SALE NOW
HARDMAN PLANO USED EXCLUSIVELY
Symphony Hall, Tuesday Night, April 9 and the Kuffie
NIKISCH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Management Warren R. Fiske and Howard Paw

LA FOLLETTE ON WHY FOLLOWERS DESERTED HIM

LINCOLN, Neb.—Senator La Follette in a telegraph message to Rudolph Spreckels in San Francisco gave his view of the history concerning the defection of certain of his former followers and their withdrawal of his name. The message says in part:

"No one had authority to withdraw me as a candidate, and no one ever attempted to do so. They (the former followers) know, one and all, that I persistently refused to withdraw in favor of Mr. Roosevelt or any one else and stated to them again and again that, entered upon the contest, I would not back out. They furthermore know that I refused to permit my candidacy to be coupled with Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy or to combine with him in any way."

Senator La Follette says this was on Jan. 29. The men who tried to get him to couple his name with Colonel Roosevelt's were, he says, Gifford and Amos Pinchot, Merrill McCormick and Gilson Gardner. The message continues:

"These gentlemen quit then and there. As for Governor Johnson of California, he did not quit me until Sunday, the 11th of February. He was mainly about it. He came and told me that he would not attempt to sneak out under the pretense that anything that had been given out at my headquarters warranted such a course, for nothing issued from headquarters in his opinion was subject to any such construction. He said he would quit me and go to Roosevelt because he thought my campaign had flattened out; that I could not win and that 'Roosevelt could.'"

"I said that as the California primaries would not be held until May 14 his situation was not urgent and that he wait the result of the North Dakota primaries and see whether my candidacy was as flat as he thought it to be. But he declined to wait."

LARGE CITIES PLAN FOR BAND CIRCUIT

KANSAS CITY—If a plan proposed by the Minneapolis park board is accepted by the park boards of Kansas City, Denver and St. Louis, each of the four cities will have an opportunity this summer of hearing the municipal bands of the other three.

In other words, the four cities will be on a circuit, each band playing two weeks in each of the other three cities. A letter from the Minneapolis board, received by the park board of Kansas City recently, points out that municipal bands at the four cities have been decided, success, yet park audiences always are clamoring for variety.

An eight or ten-week season is proposed. Letters similar to that received by Kansas City have been sent to St. Louis and Denver, and each will be advised to the action of the other cities.

ART SHOW FOR DICKENS FUND

NEW YORK—Under the auspices of the Dickens Century Fund an exhibition of old masters is to be opened on Wednesday at 19 East Fifty-second street. The exhibition will include some of the world's greatest paintings, lent solely for this event by such distinguished collectors as the Duke of Teck, brother of the Queen of England; the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Denbigh and Sir John Tenniel's Sinclair. The value of the paintings is given as being more than \$1,000,000.

Among the masters whose work is represented are Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Titian, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Romney and Raeburn. Noted artists of the Italian, Dutch, English, French and Spanish schools are included.

POTATOES DEAR IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY—The price of potatoes in carload lots in Kansas City, \$1.40 a bushel, is just twice as high as a year ago. Wholesale dealers say supplies are small in all parts of the country. Most of Kansas City's supply is coming from Wisconsin and Minnesota, the only important states that produced a larger crop last year than in 1910.

The total crop of the country in 1911, amounting to 235,000,000 bushels was 56,000,000 bushels less than that of 1910, and 96,000,000 bushels less than in 1909. With last year's crop short and this year's early planting delayed by the prolongation of winter, dealers say there is little prospect for lower prices for some time to come.

LOWELL PARADE OF STRIKERS HELD

LOWELL, Mass.—Under the auspices of the I. W. W. one of the largest labor processions ever seen in this city took place this morning. The procession was organized at Market and Hanover streets and the route covered about 12 miles. Two arrests were made.

At times there were between 1200 and 1500 persons in line. They included representatives of every nationality and they appeared more jubilant than at any time during the strike or lockout. They were led by volunteer musicians who handled small drums, an imitation of bag pipes, violins, castanets, flutes, tin whistles and accordions.

NEW INTERURBAN LINE BEGUN

DALLAS, Tex.—Work of constructing the Waco-Dallas-Corsicana Interurban of the Southern Traction Company was begun recently. Two field parties are now at work, one at Italy and one at Rice, staking out the roadbed for grading.

BILL INCORPORATING EAST BOSTON ROAD REPORTED IN HOUSE

In the House today the committee on railroads reports a bill incorporating the East Boston Terminal Railroad Company. The incorporators include George B. James, John Shepard, Edward H. Taylor, George W. Moses, Philip S. Abbott, Robert Burgess and Willard S. Martin.

The bill provides for a capital stock of \$1,500,000 at a par value of \$100. The company was authorized to locate, construct and maintain, either by steam or electricity, to be approved by the railroad commission, a railroad with one or more standard gauge tracks for the transportation of freight and passengers in East Boston and in the town of Revere.

The company is to have authority to connect with the wharves and docks and to extend its railroad, if necessary, over private lands and flats and across Belle Isle inlet to reach the waterfront.

It provides further that the act shall take effect upon its passage; but that the authority granted shall cease unless the corporation within three years from the passage of the act shall open for use the railroad hereinbefore authorized.

PLANS UNDER WAY FOR \$200,000 DAM ON TRINITY RIVER, TEXAS

DALLAS, Tex.—As the necessary funds are soon to be available the plans are being drawn for the lock and dam at White Rock shoals in the Trinity river. The drafting is in charge of R. B. Gillette, Jr., junior United States engineer, and the construction will be under the direction of Maj. Thomas H. Jackson and Capt. Ernest Graves. The drafting is for the details, as the general plans already have been approved at Washington and the assembling of the materials and the building of the railroad, for the construction by day labor has been under way for some time.

The work is to cost about \$200,000. The lock and dam will be at mile 180, from the mouth of the river at Galveston bay. The lift of the lock is to be 18 feet. The bottom of the lock will be 79 feet above mean low tide in the bay. The lock is to be of monolithic construction, its top at an elevation of 102 feet, or 24 feet above the floor of the lock. The water level will rise to 97 feet.

The lock length, over all, will be 233 feet, at least. Its width is 50 feet. The distance from the river wall of the lock to the wing wall on the far side of the river is 200 feet. Of this distance 17 feet next the lock will be the drift chute, with bottom at 91 feet, a section that can be closed when the lock is in operation. There is a four-foot wall of concrete between this chute and the section of the dam whose concrete top will be at 89 feet. Another four-foot wall separates this 56-foot section from the long section, 116 feet, to the wing wall.

CAPTAIN OF CRETEIC ARRESTED; CHARGE IS OVERCROWDING LINER

Raphael Lohet, captain of the White Star liner Creteic, which arrived in this port last week with 27 stowaways concealed in a water tank, today was arrested by James Ruhl, assistant deputy United States marshal. The charge against him was violation of the immigration laws. Arraigned before Commissioner Hayes, Captain Lohet denied guilt and a friend furnished the \$1000 bail required of him for a hearing on May 4.

It was charged against the captain that he had broken the immigration laws in carrying on his ship more passengers than are allowed by law. The Creteic came here, it is said, with 2010 passengers of all grades. It was alleged specifically that he carried 19 more in the stowage than the law permits his vessel; that no suitable quarters were furnished 100 women and that he failed to post a copy of the immigration laws in his ship.

SPRING CLEANING OF CITY STREETS URGED BY MAYOR

Mayor Fitzgerald issued a public appeal today for a spring cleaning of Boston's streets in a statement in which he urges that every citizen cooperate with the city in ridding the thoroughfares and alleys in all parts of the city of rubbish.

The mayor urges civic leaders to assume leadership of this movement in their respective districts.

ONE DEFECT SEEN IN PARTY ENROLMENT BY SENATOR STEARNS

(Continued from page one)

Republicans, is unanimously or nearly so in favor of party enrolment.

"Now what are the objections raised to this enrolment? In the first place we hear that the voters dislike to be tagged; they want the opportunity to shift from one party to another. The answer is this. The great majority of the voters vote a party ticket. It is estimated that 15 per cent of the total vote is a fair estimate of the floating independent vote.

"Should the election laws be framed for them or the greater number of party men inasmuch as our state government is party government? Now the principle of the election laws applicable to enrolment is simply this—Republicans should nominate Republicans and Democrats should nominate Democrats. At elections any sort of a ballot may be voted. Those who seek to break down party enrolment in primaries for nomination are willing to have a fraud practised which permits Republican primaries to be packed in close contests with Democrats and vice-versa.

"One more feature of the question. I believe it is possible and legal for the Republican or Democratic party today to take itself outside the primary law and hold primaries by itself and independent of state law, to prescribe such provisions upon its members as it saw fit and to make them all sign statements of their political belief if thought necessary. In other words the parties in this Commonwealth today act under the primary law because they desire to and not because they are obliged by law to do so.

"If a party has these rights why should it not be entitled to the benefit of party enrolment if it desires those benefits? To sum up—party enrolment is a measure which parties have a right to if desired. The law assist them in the exercise of this right. The law is not objected to by party men but by independent. Independents have the greatest rights outside parties, and parties' primaries need not be run for the benefit of independents. Party enrolment sometimes works a hardship, due to its publicity. If some provision could be made to cover this the law would work better."

John M. Minton, chairman of the Boston election commission, said today: "I was misunderstood in my comment upon the party enrolment act and how A. C. Farley ran afoul of it. I commented upon the law and not upon its application. I know nothing about Mr. Farley's case other than what I was told and did not say he had broken it, for I know nothing about that."

"What I did speak of was that this case in hand bears out my claim that the party enrolment act should be abolished. It is that fact which I want to emphasize."

INDEPENDENT DRAWS FIRST TWO PLACES ON DEMOCRATIC BALLOT

(Continued from page one)

People's primary preference without machine dictation."

This designation was objected to by Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee.

Mr. Williams decided today that he would make no further issue of the designation as Governor Foss has withdrawn and as the Democratic state committee slate is now unopposed.

At the Roosevelt rally at Faneuil hall this evening Judge Oscar R. Hurdley of Alabama is to be the chief speaker. He reached Boston this morning and is staying at the Hotel Touraine.

"There is no doubt," said Judge Hurdley today, "that the Republicans of Alabama are four to one in favor of the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, and should he receive the nomination, he would make no error than any Republican in getting the electoral vote of Alabama."

Judge Hurdley, it is announced, will, in his speech, attack the methods adopted by the Taft forces to get delegates in the South. Arthur D. Hill will preside.

Robert Treat Paine at the head of the Wilson forces, is in New York for a conference with the national leaders and other New England supporters are to visit New York today and tomorrow.

Daniel E. Beard, secretary at the Wilson headquarters asks for the resignation of Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, because of his activity for Champ Clark since Governor Foss withdrew from the contest. Mr. Riley will refuse to resign, it is said, and the Wilson men on the state committee may ask that a meeting of the committee be called to talk over the situation.

Charles R. Crane, the Chicago manufacturer who was appointed minister to China by President Taft and then recalled before he left this country, has been in Boston the past few days and comes out for Governor Wilson.

"I think Governor Wilson of New Jersey would carry the West against any man the Republicans could nominate, with the possible exception of Justice Hughes," he said, in the home of Sumner B. Pearson, 388 Beacon street, where he was a guest.

We have just purchased from one of the Highest Grade Manufacturers of Waists in This Country

680 Beautiful Lingerie Waists

New, High Class Models to sell at

5.00—6.95—8.95

These are all new, desirable models, bought specially for this occasion, and made up of a fine assortment of voiles and batistes, in dainty and elaborate effects, with hand embroidery combined with real lace.

The time to secure one or more of these beautiful styles at such remarkable prices is NOW—while they last.

Main Store—Second Floor

Jordan Marsh Company

THE HOME OF EVERY KIND OF SPRINGTIME MERCHANDISE

BIDS ASKED FOR DISCARDED CANAL TOOLS AT PANAMA

ANCORE, C. Z.—Proposals have been invited for the purchase from the canal commission of supplies which are no longer needed. These supplies are divided into 25 classes and comprise hand tools, light and heavy hardware, hotel and household supplies, track material, shop tools and equipment, clubhouse, sanitary, printers' and surveyors' supplies, electrical and marine equipment, stationery supplies, plumbers' and gas-fitters' materials, rolling stock, including 24 old French locomotives, crushers, drills, pumps, vertical and horizontal stationary engines, 48 boilers, old French surveying instruments, five 45-ton steam-shovels; four 68-ton steam-shovels and parts for them. Bids are asked also for American steel and iron shop scrap from the commission's and the Panama Railroad Company's shops which may be delivered to contractor within a period of three years from date of contract, to be bid for in anticipation by the long ton of 2240 pounds.

Bids will be received at the office of the general purchasing officer in Washington, D. C., not later than April 24.

WOMEN PURCHASE SUGAR PLANTATION

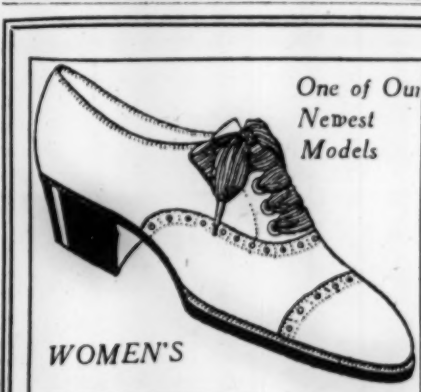
HOUSTON, Tex.—The deal involving the sale of the Areola sugar plantation, owned by the creditors of the T. W. House bankrupt estate, situated in Ft. Bend county, to Miss Kate Scanlan and her sisters of Houston has finally been consummated, the consideration being \$300,000.

Upon the plantation the penitentiary commission has a lease for the present year, which was made with the trustees representing the creditors of the House estate.

The state also obtained from the House trustees an option to purchase the plantation at a fixed consideration, but that option expired with the consummation of the sale to the Scanlan heirs.

TEXAS EDUCATORS TO MEET

AUSTIN, Tex.—Lee Clark, general agent of the conference for education in Texas, reports the arrangement about perfected for the fifth general session of the conference, which meets in San Antonio, April 19 and 20.



FOREIGN AIRMEN TO COMPETE IN CONTEST OVER A U. S. 'CIRCUIT'

NEW YORK—Following the precedent set in Europe last year, a great American aviation circuit is being organized by the Aero Club of America, with the cooperation of the aero clubs of Illinois, Michigan, Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Louis, Indiana and Cincinnati.

The distance is 1810 miles, and the starting and finishing point will be Chicago. It is planned to have a race in August, preceding the international cup race, the date of which is Sept. 9. This, it was thought, would induce the foreign contestants who are coming over for the championship event to take part in both races.

These are the only two events in which the Wright Brothers have agreed not to interfere with patent suits.

The route proposed is Chicago, Milwaukee, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Jefferson City, St. Louis, Charleston, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago. Stops will be made at each of these cities, where there will be a "control" or station, and possibly at other cities situated along the route. The circuit is open to all licensed pilots of all nationalities.

Already the various cities have pledged considerable money toward the prize fund, which will be \$100,000, including a grand prize of \$25,000, second prize of \$5000 and a third prize of 2500.

Among the additional prizes are those for the first and second machine to reach each control and a special prize for the American built and flown machine first to arrive.

C. W. French of the Aero Club of America is now on a tour of the cities included in this circuit.

COW AFTER STATE RECORD

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The University of Missouri now has another cow which claims distinction as a producer of milk. In the last six months this cow, Carlotta Pontiac, has produced 12,265 pounds of milk. If she can keep up the record for a year her record will equal that of Missouri Chief Josephine.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SHOWS CITIES' EXACT POSITION ON THE MAP

WASHINGTON—Another engineering bulletin just issued by the geological survey gives the accurate latitude and longitude of more than 7000 points scattered over the United States from Maine to Oregon and from Montana to Texas. A map accompanying the bulletin shows at a glance the areas included by this work and also shows more than 150 stations from which astronomic observations have been made.

The latitudes and longitudes given in the bulletin are all fixed datum points to which state, city, town, boundary, and other surveys may be connected, thereby insuring an absolute recovery and re-establishment of any destroyed or obliterated land marks.

The connections are made to numerous land-survey lines so that the marks for these lines also can be restored to their proper positions if accidentally or willfully moved.

Even if the marks for nine tenths of the 7331 points whose locations are given in the bulletin were destroyed, the positions could be again presented. Many cities, appreciating the importance of such work, have at their own expense or in cooperation with the government coordinated their surveys with the geological survey determinations.

The air-line distance from Portland, Me. to Portland, Ore., for instance, can be computed with a comparative insignificant error, and any other distances within the area controlled by this work can be determined with equal accuracy.

NEW HALL FOR MISSOURI CITY.

KANSAS CITY.—A movement to build a convention hall in Independence has been started by John A. Kerr, president of the Independence Commercial Club, and other business men of that city.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES TO MEET

KANSAS CITY.—Not less than 3000 delegates will attend the third annual convention of the Southwestern Postal Association to be held in Kansas City, May 7, 8 and 9.

LOW SHOES

For Spring Wear

It's a welcome change from Boots to Low Shoes. For immediate wear we display many new models that combine particularly well—modish effect with perfect comfort.

We illustrate a Low Shoe for Women that is designed to fulfil the requirements of discriminating purchasers. Its lines are artistic—its proportions natural, yet stylish. Fairly high-cut—medium heel—Tan and Gun Metal Calif. An Ideal Walking Shoe.

Our Spring Footwear for Men, Women and Children represents the highest development in Scientific Shoe Construction

We specialize in footwear of the better kind—we originate and create styles—our store service is highly organized

Shoe Service by Post—Write for Catalogue

Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins 47 Temple Place
15 West Street

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PANNIER INFLUENCE GROWING

Seen in a great number of coats in New York

OUTLINES remain quite straight and willowy slenderness is the modish type toward which all designs tend, yet I venture to say that the stout woman has never had a better chance to look her best than in present modes judiciously selected and modified to suit her individual needs, writes Fannie Field from New York.

Buttons without end are employed as trimmings and afford an excellent chance to smarten up a last year's rig, or improve a too plain costume. For makeovers these are invaluable aids, as are also the little frilled and scalloped trimmings used on the newest frocks. Suits of black or blue serge are made chic by white buttons in flat or ball shapes, with shanks, or sewed through. In many instances these are accompanied by fancy buttonholes bound with white or simulated in white braid.

Panniers are with us in increasing vogue and the panner influence is seen in the great number of coats that follow the same lines, rounded off toward the hips and with a decided dip in the back. The present type of pannier is not bouffant, but sets close to the figure, and is to trail off into some droopy form, like a sash or coat tails in the back. Later we may get the regular Watteau outlines launched out on either hip, but there is small indication of these outlines at present.

Trimnings made of the dress material especially if that be taffeta are exceedingly fashionable. All the old time skimp frills and ruffles, shell trimmings and tiny platings which trim the edges of coats, panniers, flous and covers are in evidence, while puffings finished at either side by cords or frills are as much as ever in the running.

The accompanying design is by the McCall company of New York.



TRIED RECIPES

BLACK BEAN SOUP

SOAK two cupsful of black beans over night in cold water to cover. Drain, add three quarts of cold water, bring to the boiling point, and let simmer until soft; then force through a pure-strainer. Cook three cloves, four peppercorns, three stalks of celery, one sliced onion, one sliced carrot, one sliced turnip, and a sprig of parsley in two tablespoonfuls of butter, five minutes, stirring constantly. Add one and one half tablespoonfuls of flour, and cook two minutes, then add to puree, and bring to the boiling point. Season with one half tablespoonful of salt and a few grains of cayenne. Put one lemon (cut in very thin slices) and one hard-boiled egg (cut in slices) in tureen, and strain over hot soup.

EGG SUSETTE

Wash and bake six large potatoes, cut a slice from the top of each, scoop out the inside, and mash. To three cupsful of mashed potatoes add six tablespoonfuls of finely chopped ham, two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped parsley, the whites of two eggs, well beaten, three tablespoonfuls of butter, four tablespoonfuls of cream, and salt and pepper. Line the potato shells with the mixture, place each in a poached egg, cover with the potato mixture; bake until browned.

ALLERTON POTATOES

Hard boil three eggs, and pour cold water over them as soon as they come from the boiling water; this prevents the discoloration of the whites. Separate whites from yolks. Chop the whites fine, and force the yolks through a potato ricer or coarce strainer. Wash and pare potatoes, cut in one half inch slices, and then cut slices in cubes (there should be two cupsful). Cook in boiling salted water until soft; then drain. Cook five tablespoonfuls of butter with two tablespoonfuls finely chopped onion three minutes, stirring constantly. Add four and one half tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir until well blended, then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, two cupsful of scalded milk. Bring to the boiling point, add potato-cubes and whites of eggs, and season with three fourths teaspoonful of salt and one eighth teaspoonful of pepper. Let stand in double boiler 30 minutes, turn on a hot platter, sprinkle with prepared egg yolks and garnish with parsley.

SOMERSET OMELET

Mix three fourths teaspoonful of salt with two and one half tablespoonfuls of flour, and pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, one cupful of cold milk; then add three eggs well beaten. Heat an iron frying pan, put in two tablespoonfuls of butter, and when butter is melted pour in the mixture. As soon as it begins to cook, scrape from bottom of pan and life with a griddle cake turner, so that the uncooked part may run underneath to be cooked. Add one tablespoonful of butter as needed to prevent the mixture from sticking, and continue lifting the cooked part until mixture is firm throughout. Place on a hotter part of the range to brown underneath. Roll, and turn on a hot platter. Garnish with sprigs of parsley. — Woman's Home Companion.

MAKING A HOUSE A REAL HOME

One woman's ideas as to fit furnishings

THE house is just a good, ordinary house, but I mean it to be a real home, writes a woman contributor to an exchange. My ideas for furnishing it may not be original, but at least I am trying that they shall be. And first and last I mean to make mine a house of comfort.

Now, as to the dining room. I have drawn my inspiration for furnishing it from a Persian rug, in which the colors of dull old blues and rose, deep wood shades, a line of black, with a crimson figure are seen in combination.

Two such rugs are laid on the floor. The walls of dark, dull yellow have a damask design. A very few Japanese paintings are already hung up; these are the work of the best Japanese artists. The curtains in the dining room are of dim, serviceable blue.

Yes! I like my dining room, but not nearly so well as my morning room at the back of the house, which I have furnished quite inexpensively.

You see it looks on to a green square, and there are bushes and trees quite close to the window, and so I have made it look as much like a country room as

possible. White woodwork looks well with a narrow striped white paper, and for my chintz I have chosen one that has an all-over pattern of pink geraniums and their leaves of every shade that don't stare you in the face but blend harmoniously.

The plain polished boards have only white sheepskin rugs upon them; the thin curtains hang straight and are of heavy net with a Florentine design. A few water colors are on the wall and a few growing plants are in white plaster jardinières.

The furniture is French, with cane seats; small divans, a lounge and an oddly shaped chair or two. In the window stands a writing table, and near by is an odd chair with shelves on the arm to indicate a happy afternoon in summer spent with one's favorite books.

I like my bedroom to be a dark, restful one. The walls are hung with plain, dark blue paper, and the curtains, in thickest Tussore, are of a rather lighter shade. The bedspread is of blue linen embroidered with white lilies.

Here, there is only one picture and that above the mantelpiece, very peaceful. Mine, you see, is a room to sleep in.

FACTS THAT MARY DIDN'T KNOW

They would have helped her much in cooking vegetables

OUR cook, whose devoted servants we are, is named Mary, says a writer in the Chicago Inter Ocean. She can boil eggs, day by day she boils potatoes, a cold tongue she can serve to perfection, but when she comes face to face with a cabbage our Mary rides for a fall.

Now I hardly should have thought it worth while to have chronicled these notes on our Mary's powers, had I not discovered that our Mary might, if she knew how, cook potatoes in no fewer than 350 ways, so that we might have differently cooked potatoes every day in the year.

It was a chef who told me he could teach Mary 350 ways of dealing with potatoes; and quite modestly he added that he would serve cabbage in 40 styles. Foreigners, he said, would not look at cabbage as treated by our Mary. What is wrong with Mary's method he thus explained:

The whole value of green vegetables, like cabbage, depends upon the cook keeping in their salts and peculiar flavor, due to various essential oils. The plunging of the cabbage into a vast quantity of hot water, the prolonged and vigorous boiling, and the frequent lifting of the saucen pan lid, all mean evaporation of the precious salts and acids. Green vegetables contain 90 per cent of water; yet Mary, for unknown reasons, makes them seethe while cooking in still more water. Her one exception is spinach, which, also for unknown reasons, she cooks on the right principle of conserving flavor, in a practically dry saucen pan.

When she peels and boils potatoes, she costs us the loss of the greater part

of their salts and acids. Boiling, then, stands condemned; but what is to take its place?

Here's the chef: "Stewing in a jar in the oven in a very little liquid, either stock or water, is a far preferable method to cooking in an open saucen pan with enough water to cover. Beans are excellent cooked in this way. They should be soaked several hours beforehand, then stewed in a moderate oven for several more. Steaming has the double advantage of conserving the flavor and making the food more digestible. Braising vegetables in flavored stock is another excellent method."

The combination of stewing and steaming, and the added richness of the broth, all tend to make this method a very satisfactory one for vegetables.

And how should Mary know that leaves of rhubarb make a most interesting vegetable if mixed with sorrel? What cares she for hop sprigs, or a salad made of young dandelion leaves rinsed in cold water, seasoned with salt, oil and vinegar, piled high in a salad bowl and garnished with cress? Never yet did she fill a salad bowl with small sprigs of cauliflower, cooked and seasoned with all manner of good things.

I doubt if she has heard of celery pie, made with milk and butter and cream and eggs and thin rashers of bacon and layers of mashed potatoes. Cèpes au gratin, a cucumber stuffed with chopped veal and mushrooms, hot slaw, cabbages mingled with apples, in German fashion, sweet potatoes served in fifty ways, soybeans, pumpkin soup, a jardinière of vegetables made up of carrots, turnips, cucumber, beans, cauliflower buds, peas and seasoning, each vegetable cooked separately in salted water—of these things Mary had no knowledge.

MODES IN BRIEF

Shaped berthes of lace are predicted for a return.

The changeable taffeta suits and gowns will require white gloves.

There is a revival of the jacket bodice popular during the second empire.

Decidedly effective is the separate blouse of white linen, trimmed with plaid linen of blue or white.

There is a steady demand for fine qualities of serges and whipcords for the spring suits.

White corduroy is being used in separate skirts, and proves a most admirable material for that purpose. — Denver Times.

LEFT-OVERS USED

Use the left-over potato from a previous dinner in cakes with a smaller cake of sausage on top and bake until they are brown, says the Montreal Star. The sausage sold loose at good markets is most convenient for the cakes. The potato should be mashed and seasoned with a little butter, salt and pepper. One housekeeper uses a little bacon fat in place of butter on the potatoes. Left over fish may be flaked, covered with cream mixed with grated American cheese and be heated in the oven and served on toast.

CRIB BLANKETS

Blankets for babies' cribs are fascinating in contrasting colors. On a blue border are rabbits in their own soft and fluffy whiteness. Ducks in a row are a delight to children, and the "cock that crows in the morn" is exactly where he belongs.

Scotch plaid in bands borders many a richly colored blanket, the Victoria plaid being most in evidence, says an exchange. Silk ribbon bindings on these best of blankets are a perfect match for the prevailing color in border or center.

BECOMING BOWS AND BUCKLES

Neckwear one can buy and some you can make

IT is far better to buy one or two smart neck bows and buckles than to try to make them and turn out an article which is palpably home-made, according to a Chicago Inter Ocean writer. The trouble with the average woman's neckwear is that she does not choose it for its becomingness, but because it looks pretty in the shop window. Certainly with a little taste and judgment applied to one's buying there is no need of having inappropriate or unbecoming things.

The long side frills seem to have had their day and the smartest shops show few of them. The frills that are now worn are short, and the loveliest ones are slightly gathered instead of being plaited—a boon to the home laundress. They may be duplicated at home, if one uses the finest batiste or handkerchief linen and runs a small cluster of hand-made pin tucks inside the outer hem. Then an edging of good Val or baby Irish lace and a strip of the lace to hold the gathers in place and the thing is done. Put the most of the fulness near the top. And remember, only the finest of materials and the most even and careful of stitches will pass muster.

A very attractive little bow is made of an oval piece of sheer batiste, scalloped all round the edges and embroidered in fine eyelet work. This is plaited down the center under a little scalloped strip of the batiste and the whole thing mounted on a flat, rather irregular bow

of velvet, black, blue or scarlet preferred. This batiste bow launders well, too, by ripping apart.

A most unusual and good looking cravat for wear with wash silk shirt-waists made in mannish style is of black satin. There is a flat bow of the satin and one long end of the satin made double and widening out toward the bottom. This end is about eight inches long and is one and a half inches wide at the top and two and three quarters inches wide at the bottom. Six round silver or gold buttons are placed at half inch intervals at the lower end. On some of these ties a piece of rather heavy cream fillet lace is folded flat around the satin end, about an inch and a half from the bottom and the buttons are sewed in a row on the lace.

Another black satin tie has a square bow laid in flat plaits and one long end of the doubled satin with a little cream Val frilled on each side, for about four inches of its length up from the lower end. The effect is very quaint.

The flat embroidered revers edged with lace is still seen in much profusion, but probably its vogue will be nearly over by the time summer is here. The sailor collar is still seen in lovely shapes and will be as popular as it was last year. Meanwhile the collars which are long in the back and very short in the front are still seen, but owing to the fact that they are not universally becoming they are not worn by every one.

BASKETS TAKE MANY SHAPES

Burnt willow effects very pleasing

THE showing of scrap baskets and fancy baskets for flowers and fruit is most attractive this spring and rather larger than in some years. Some of the baskets are merely different adaptations of those long familiar, but others are quite new, says the New York Sun.

In the baskets with a bristol board foundation there are found most pleasing shapes, covered with crash, monk's cloth or linen; the fabric is embroidered, sometimes in the jeweled effect and again in the darned work. Other baskets have stenciled designs. There are fabric baskets covered with chintz, cotton taffeta or tapestry. The individual pieces being finished with braid or fancy edging. The most elaborate of these have a metal band, the handles, too, being of the metal, and occasionally designs are wrought out in metal on the background of a solid color.

In the willow baskets, the newest ones are those colored old ivory, with floral designs in plaster pink or similar substance, colored in pinks and blues. These baskets of quaint shape, with garlands of roses, gracefully arranged around them, are charming. Floral baskets which are shaped something like a compressed large brimmed hat, and which have high handles are fitted with a metal lining colored to match the basket itself. In these baskets there is a variety in size, from tiny ones for the desk to those holding dozens of blossoms.

Baskets of the same general shape, treated with a dull bronze or gilt finish, are rather more striking, but not nearly

so dainty or artistic. These, too, come with metal linings, so the baskets may be used as flower holders.

The burnt willow effects in these baskets are exceedingly pleasing, and of a tone to harmonize with most furnishings. Some of these baskets have the floral decorations in self-tone and some in gilt.

Among the willow baskets are those woven in quite an open pattern, each basket having a fitted leather lining, so that its practicability as a receptacle for waste paper is in no way impaired. The leather linings are to be had in reds, browns and greens.

A unique basket seen recently had features of the Orient. The panels are of the rich blue and gold Chinese embroidery, and the framework is of wood, carved and colored a dark gray, which blends perfectly with the panels.

Quite unlike this basket, both for durability and tone, is the basket frame covered with sheer yellow silk and trimmed with gilt lace and gilt flowers.

The smoked bamboo baskets are found here and there in delightfully quaint shapes. There is an appeal to a basket of this sort to those who want a basket that will last and one that has artistic qualities, which never lose charm.

RATINE ROBES

Bodies of the popular ratine, in colors as well as white, with fancy handings, are among the smartest of the season's offerings, says the Newark News. The mustard and rich cream are especially in demand for suits and frocks.

MAKING MONEY IN HOME WORK

Various ways that are open to an expert

THERE is one class of women that is usually overlooked when giving advice along money-making lines. The woman who works in the home, whose attainments are limited to housework, is apt to feel that there is no field for her outside of a purely domestic routine.

Yet there are opportunities for independence for the houseworker, which will free her from the monotony of daily drudgery amid uncongenial surroundings. Take, for example, the good cook, expert and really mistress of her profession. Such a woman often hires out for general housework, yet she may not be fitted to do tasks in the laundry or heavy cleaning. Moreover, she may yearn for the independence of a home of her own, which she can not have when she works for others. Such a woman should make arrangements by the hour to prepare company dinners, or to look after the week's baking in certain households. At first such an occupation may seem precarious, but one woman is called upon to cater for parties and for luncheons, as well as for Sunday dinners, which the housewives dread to prepare on the one rest day of the week.

This woman can go into a kitchen and take charge under varying conditions. If there is a maid she has the tact to work with her and can achieve wonderful results, even with unskilled help. In the home where there is no maid, she does even more marvelous things; she glorifies a plain meal by her skill in seasoning and serving. People who eat a meal cooked by her are eager to taste again her delectable dainties. She is advertised by her wares.

The woman who does not cook well, but who is an expert cleaner, may often obtain work in the big office buildings which will pay her as well as domestic service and leave her many hours to herself. These positions may sometimes be obtained by direct application to the janitor or superintendent of the building. The work is hard, but the pay, considering the number of hours of labor demanded, is liberal, says an exchange.

For the good cleaner there is, too, the opportunity of house to house cleaning. One expert makes \$2 a day and works

only five days in the week. She has made a study of her trade, and does everything well from the washing of lace curtains to the polishing of waxed floors. She studies means and methods and points out to perplexed housewives the best way of arranging their household.

One energetic woman purchased a vacuum cleaner and has engagements weekly in five homes. She does her work quickly and deftly and with little effort or exertion, sets the rooms in perfect order before she leaves, and is of such invaluable service to the women of that neighborhood that she has more orders for work than she can fill.

Another woman in summer goes from house to house putting up preserves, canning fruit and making marmalade. In winter she cleans silver, makes mayonnaise, bakes cake, in fact, does anything which will help out the busy housewife. She calls herself an emergency helper. She is never out of work, and while her life is a busy one, she is not overtaxed.

It must be remembered, however, that the emergency helper must always be an expert in her particular line of business.

KITCHEN ADORNED

Have your kitchen a pretty room if you have to work there yourself, and you will find that there is a pleasant side to the labor, says a contributor to the Ladies' Home Journal. The choice of utensils has something to do with making the room attractive, and as you replace articles select either the turquoise blue and white enamel ware, or articles that are all white. If the floor covering is a blue and white tile pattern, if there are simple white curtains at the windows, if the serving table is covered with white table cloth, and the white utensils are hanging up, the room cannot fail to be inviting, and the care of it will be a pleasure. If the woodwork is a stained pine, yellow on the walls would look well and also would harmonize with the blue and white color scheme.

Enterprise Makes Business Go, Efficiency Makes It Pay

TODAY efficiency is the watchword of big business. But keen and progressive business men everywhere are more than ever working for the elimination of waste.

For Maximum Results at Minimum Cost in Time, Energy and Dollars

AS the output of every concern is the barometer of the business being done by that concern, and as the aggregate output of all producers is the barometer of general business conditions, and as salesmanship is the force behind the distribution of a product,

Efficiency in Selling Organizations Measures the Success of Any Business

Advertising is the strongest single selling force of modern business, and it has taken its place as an economic power in the degree that its efficiency has been developed. And the efficiency in advertising, of course, is reflected in every institution availing itself of the methods of efficient publicity.

Efficient mediums are one of the principal sources of strength to efficient advertising, because efficient publications go to an efficient public, and an efficient public is composed of progressive, representative and desirable people from the advertiser's viewpoint.

The Christian Science Monitor, by reason of its wide appeal to successful people in every walk, is a decidedly efficient medium, theoretically. Practically, it is daily proving to careful and experienced advertisers its efficiency in the good returns it is bringing to them.

Efficient advertisers want and need an efficient medium to obtain the highest degree of efficiency in their publicity. Are you getting the benefit of the high degree of efficiency that awaits you in The Christian Science Monitor?

NOW IS NONE TOO EARLY TO GET STARTED

BATHROOM MUST BE KEPT CLEAN

Not difficult when it has modern fittings

THE plumbing in a bathroom should be regularly inspected and a plumber brought in at once as soon as anything wrong is detected. Fortunately, the carpeted bathroom is a thing of the past. Most of the modern ones have tiled or inlaid floors which are easily kept clean.

The wall coverings, too, of the up-to-date bathroom are usually of such texture that they can be washed thoroughly with soap and water. The porcelain tubs and basins with open plumbing insure against dirt in out-of-the-way corners.

The tub, basin and other accessories are not hard to keep white and shining now, with the many excellent preparations in use for quick and effective cleaning. If one has nothing else on hand, common kerosene oil applied with a rag will whiten them satisfactorily, with scarcely any hard rubbing. There is no excuse for them to become discolored or stained brown from the dripping of the taps, says the Woman's Magazine.

The furnishings of the bathroom should be limited to those which are absolutely necessary, but the room should be well fitted with all the up-to-date appliances for comfort.

There should be plenty of towel racks so that the towels can be kept for each member of the family individually; there should also be racks for soap, sponges, etc., and holders for tooth-brushes, cups and other requisites.

A cabinet or shelves for toilet articles

is a necessity. The glass shelves now procurable are the nicest for this purpose, for they are easily kept immaculate.

No accumulation of empty bottles should be allowed on the shelves. The bottles themselves should be kept clean and plainly labeled, and the shelves cleaned as frequently as any of the bathroom fittings.

No soiled clothing should at any time be allowed to remain in the bathroom. Towels and wash cloths, as well as sponges, should be kept immaculate and never allowed to remain in the room when soiled.

The plugs should always be kept in the tub and basin, and any other pipe leading to the sewer, especially at night, so that the gas arising from that source will find no outlet nor make its way into the hall and the sleeping rooms.

The window in the bathroom should always be open at top and bottom, so that a free current of fresh air may be continually coursing through the room.

NET GUIMPES

Guimpes of net as well as of shadow laces are to be had with the long, three-quarter or elbow sleeves, says an exchange. Often these guimpes may be considerably beautified by the addition of some handwork in color or in the metal threads.

WISCONSIN AUTHOR AIRS CLAIMS OF STATE TO WORLD ATTENTION

Facts About "Progressive" Legislation as Worked Out by University and Law-makers Together

SIGN OF THE TIMES

CHARLES MCCARTHY, an Irish-American, born and educated in New England, writes "The Wisconsin Idea" (Macmillan Company). The racial and sectional origin of the author makes the more significant his book in praise of a commonwealth, dominated by settlers of German and Scandinavian stock, led politically by a French-American, and working out problems of contemporary democracy under the spell of German rather than British ideas.

Meant to be read primarily by Americans, the book at once takes on this larger significance because of the facts just enumerated. Over a long classic period of American history all statesmen had their eyes on London, with occasional side glances at Paris. As between the original commonwealths of the American Union exemplify influence early came to hover about the doings of Virginia and Massachusetts as the mothers of statesmen and of political leaders. Virginia of late has not held her own, and it is doubtful whether Massachusetts today has her ancient prestige as mother either of thinkers or political ideas and ideals. During the intervening years between the present and the time when Virginia and Massachusetts led the country, the great Mississippi valley has filled up and the Pacific coast has been discovered and settled. States like Illinois and Ohio have been fertile in political leaders and statesmen. Today the original commonwealths on the Atlantic coast indorse or reject rather than originate new devices in Democratic government, and states as new as Wisconsin and Oregon are the nation's experiment stations in politics.

As a sign of the times indicative of the facilities for political education that the new era has brought, this book is valuable apart from its contents. For, consider for a moment what it means. A servant of the state of Wisconsin, founder of its legislative reference bureau and a teacher in its great democratic university, sets himself down to explain to the nation precisely what the state stands for. American literature and oratory have scattered through their innumerable references to Massachusetts and Virginia when they were commonwealths with distinctive ideas and ideals. But neither of them ever had a formal explication of the claims of the state to national and international attention such as is found in this striking book. Consequently the volume is sui generis.

For the benefit of any European reader who may be attracted to the book either by reason of its clear light on the intellectual and constructive aspects of the "progressive" political movement which has captured the rank and file of the voters of the United States or because it has to tell of a victory of German over British and early American theories of statecraft, it may be well to remark that the story told is not one of fiction but of fact. Arguments that have led to constructive legislation are supplemented by texts of laws that have been put on statute books and found constitutional by courts that have rendered decrees conspicuous for sanity and humanity. Legislation in Wisconsin is said to be based on careful study of world experience with a given problem. The university and the Legislature do team work in gathering data. Laws are drafted by experts. Citizens seeking relief, it relates, find the state as such aligned on their side, and the courts exist to foster justice, not litigation; and are attuned to a contemporary ideal of efficiency and equity.

The democratic theory of education is carried to its logical outcome in Wisconsin. The state university's campus is coterminous with the bounds of the commonwealth. Teachers are under obligation to serve every adult citizen as well as youth resident or non-resident in Madison. Each revaluation of the property of the state automatically increases princely revenue for the university, and the university, in turn, by instruction of citizens in agriculture, forestry, etc., has added millions to their wealth and also to its own income.

Considering a record such as is set forth in this book, which has made the state university a model for many others in the Mississippi valley, and has forced the older, privately endowed eastern colleges and universities to arouse themselves for more direct service of society, it is but natural to ask who are the persons chiefly responsible? First, John Bascom, an idealist whose presidency of the university stamped upon it the ideal of culture, not for culture's sake but for social betterment. His is a fame that will increase and be larger as the years pass. Second, Prof. R. T. Ely, head of the department of economics, who derived his insight into wise state action for human uplift from German university teachers; and first at Johns Hopkins University and subsequently at Wisconsin University has steadily trained for intellectual and political leadership men who have the same social vision. Thirdly, there has been the political leadership of Mr. La Follette and other alumni who were influenced by Bascom or subsequently by Ely.

With an electorate largely German and Scandinavian, descended either from emigrants prominent in the European revolutionary movements of the middle of the last century or made up of men who have themselves noted the social changes of modern Germany and Scandinavia, it

has been comparatively easy for the "Wisconsin Idea" to take form. The New England strain of settlers, loyal to a high ideal of education, have fostered all that has been urged in that form of state activity, but have not been able to impress upon the later political activities of the state any of the inherited individualism of their forbears, although unquestionably tempering the total result. So that Mr. McCarthy closes his book with an argument that what the "Wisconsin Idea" really stands for is a "New Individualism." For the best that there was in this older ideal of unchecked personal achievement, the author pleads; but he makes it clear that it cannot be retained unless collective action is possible against the excesses and selfishness of individuals or corporations. Commissions and officials in Wisconsin have been endowed with great power for social ends, so great that Mr. McCarthy, with all his enthusiasm, is a trifle timorous.

In the argumentative and expository parts of his book the author has been somewhat redundant and vague at times. But he has marshalled his documentary data successfully and has made a book that will be serviceable for practical reformers, as well as told a story of political idealism in America such as has not been seen since early days of the nation, when political ideas and ideals were in debate and "The Federalist" gathered up the quintessence of the state-makers' wisdom.

LITERARY NOTES

OWEN JOHNSON is to be credited with having made his story "Stover at Yale" something more than a readable transcript of undergraduate doings. He has forced upon students and faculty consideration of some of the shortcomings of American university ideals on the cultural side.

A Russian year-book for readers of English has been published by the Macmillan Company, New York, and will be of much service to all persons having business dealings with the empire, or interested in its political, artistic and literary ongoings.

"The Squirrel Cage," by Dorothy Canfield, which Henry Holt & Co. publish, has been expanded in book form to include considerable matter not used in the magazine serial. The author is a daughter of J. H. Canfield, a former chancellor of the University of Nebraska, who later came to Columbia University as librarian. The story has to do with the limitation of life and intellectual horizon involved in conventional domestic life in average American middle class homes.

The Century Company has shown enterprise in getting from Mr. Shuster a full and impressive account of his experiences with Persian, Russian and British diplomats while on his errand to Teheran. A poem entitled "Persia" in a volume of verse by John Galsworthy just published, expresses the mortification of many Britons at the share of Greece in the tragic episode about which Mr. Shuster tells.

A Norwegian translation of the stories of Elizabeth Jordan is to be made by Miss Signe Graff.

Ambassador James Bryce, who journeyed throughout South America last year during his summer vacation, will inspect this year the workings of democracy in New Zealand. He has a book on the stocks in which phases of the modern world-wide democratic movement on the governmental side are to be described and appraised.

The American publishers of Joseph C. Lincoln's and David Graham Phillips' books report a large sale of them in Australia. The humor and shrewdness of the Cape Cod folks depicted in Lincoln's tales seem to suit the palate of the dwellers in the antipodes.

The fact that John Galsworthy recently visited Boston without being interviewed or being made a public character of during his stay is creditable or discreditable to Boston journalism, according to the standards of the person judging. It certainly shows that he is not seeking notoriety or allowing his publishers to do it for him.

Not in many years has a Lowell Institute course brought together such a "quality" audience of Boston and Cambridge folk as have just sat charmed with the three lectures by Professor Gilbert Murray on "The Form of Greek Tragedy." Even these persons ignorant of the subject who have the lecture-going habit and who attended as a matter of course, were stimulated to become less ignorant; while the large number of lovers of the classics or students of the technique of drama who were present were made wiser and at the same time entertained by the witty asides and occasional sage reflections on current problems in which the Oxford scholar indulged. At the close of his last lecture he had recalls like unto those of a star opera singer. He goes to Amherst this week to begin five weeks' residence as instructor and lecturer.

Apocryphal of the industrial conflict in Lowell, Mass., is an unusually timely book that the Macmillan Company publishes, written by Rev. George F. Kengott, and giving a detailed analysis of conditions in that community, made by him during a long pastorate of 20 years devoted to service of the people.

Madison Cawein recently has been duly honored by residents of Louisville, Ky., where this gifted southern poet resides. Twenty-five years ago he sent forth his first volume.

Oberlin College having invited the Rev. Hastings Rashdall, canon of Hereford, fellow of New College and lecturer at Oxford University, to lecture there on the Haskell foundation, and he having accepted, the American theological and academic worlds are likely to have a chance to study at close range this prolific English author, whose books have sold well in the United States.

The American fund for the grand-

daughters of Charles Dickens totaled \$13,481. New York led in the amount given, and Boston was second.

The best story yet written of what America means in opportunity to an emigrant from Europe is forthcoming in Mary Antin's autobiography called "The Promised Land." Houghton Mifflin Company will publish it. The book also is valuable as furnishing data for persons solicitous about the influence of Jews on the American democracy.

"Agricultural Education in the Public Schools," by Benjamin M. Davis, published by the University of Chicago Press, is a manual serviceable alike to educators and to residents of rural regions seeking light on an important development in the American educational program.

Until the war between Turkey and Italy broke out in Tripoli, that African city was hardly thought of by the modern world, nor had been since the days when American shipping was harassed by Barbary corsairs in the Mediterranean more than 100 years ago. A new book on Tripoli, the only one written since the changed war conditions, will be issued soon by Small & Maynard of Boston, entitled "Tripoli the Mysterious." Its author is Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, wife of Prof. David Todd of Amherst College and who has twice accompanied him on expeditions when he conducted observations of eclipses there. Her story is of intensely interesting personal experience, of harem and bazaar, courtyard and terrace, of ancient wells and the pasha's castle; and with its 60 illustrations from her own photographs, will authoritatively preserve the story of its old life, now forever of the past.

The executors of the estate of Charles William Sherborn of London, who was justly called "Father of Book Plates," and who was considered by many competent judges the greatest engraver on copper in his day, have made a public announcement that they regret that they find it necessary to inform his clients and others that no impressions from plates engraved for them by Mr. Sherborn will be sold by public auction or private treaty. They also announce that no list of Mr. Sherborn's plates ever has been issued with his authority, but that such information is in the hands of his oldest son, Charles Davies Sherborn, whose address is No. 1 Finborough road, South Kensington, London, S.W., and will be published by him, possibly in the autumn in a record of Mr. Sherborn's life and work.

BOOKS REVIEWED

"The Great River; Poems and Pictures"—By Frederick Oakes Sylvester, Chicago. The Publishers' Press. More than one half the poems are in praise of the Mississippi, of which the author sings as another poet might of his lady love, and these, as a group, represent the best work of the collection. There are four beautiful sonnets upon the Annunciation and the Nativity, and some nature musings and rhapsodies that ring very true. The pictures are halftones from original paintings by the author.

"The Children's Story Bible"—By Harold Begbie, Edited by Holland Thompson, Ph. D. New York. The Groslier Society. London. Educational Book Company. Bible stories from both Testaments are told in simple, graphic manner, such as the youngest would enjoy hearing read and the child of 12 years or more might enjoy. An excellent feature is the retention of the Bible language in dialogue. The numerous illustrations are reproductions of famous paintings or sculptures, and in most cases, though not all, the name of the artist is given.

LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Eton College inspires in all its boys a peculiar devotion which never leaves them throughout their lives, and which often draws them together again in after years. In "Floreat Etona" (Macmillan) Mr. Ralph Nevill has evidently enjoyed the task of collecting memories and anecdotes, and this must be his excuse for adding yet another book to the already large collection of books about Eton. Mr. Nevill considers that there is less idleness now than 30 or 40 years ago, but thinks that admiration for athletics is carried to an almost absurd extreme. An entire absorption in games, to the exclusion of practically

all other interests cannot, he thinks, be called a healthy feature of education.

Macmillans have arranged to publish immediately "Democratic England," by Percy Alder, M. P. The book, which has an introduction by C. F. G. Masterman, is designed to give in a short, compact form a general idea of the latest developments in social legislation.

Houghton Mifflin Company are adding to their American Men of Letters series "Walt Whitman," by Mr. Bliss Perry; "James Russell Lowell," by Mr. Ferris Greenleaf, and "Sidney Lanier," by Mr. Edward Mims.

In his "Poetry and Prose: being Essays on Modern English Poetry" (Constable), Mr. A. A. Jack purposes "to make a little clearer what every one feels about poetry." A book of this kind, containing carefully thought out critical essays, offers valuable lessons in criticism to those readers of poetry who avail themselves of it. For instance, dealing with Wordsworth's "Ode on Intimations of Immortality" he remarks, "The fact is, of course, that these experiences are not spiritual at all, and Mr. Wordsworth's fond thesis that the child is more spiritual than the man is the exact contrary of the fact," and supports his view by saying that Wordsworth's theory is based on a belief which "like all other beliefs is incapable of proof." One may perhaps discard the theory and still be able to enjoy the beauties of the poetry.

"The Passing of War: A Study of Things That Make for Peace," by William Leighton Crane (Macmillan) is a valuable addition to the literature of peace. To Mr. Norman Angell, perhaps, is due the credit for having introduced the idea of the unreasonableness of war and having placed the whole peace question on a rational and economic basis. Canon Crane's book registers a plea for combining with these arguments the moral aspects of peace which he finally believes is not less important. "To demonstrate . . . the reasonableness of a right course is invaluable work. Nevertheless, to persuade men of its rightness is often the surest and sometimes the only way to stir them to take it."

Sir Edward Clarke's edition of "The Epistles of St. Paul," which takes as its secondary title, "The Authorized Version amended by the adoption of such of the alterations made in the Revised Version as are necessary for correcting material mis-translations, or making clear the meaning of the inspired writer," will be published this month by Smith Elder.

Heinemann has ready for publication Mr. John Galsworthy's first book of verse, entitled "Wild Out: Moods, Songs and Doggerels."

From the Zionist central office, Berlin, there will shortly be issued through Messrs. Speight & Sons a pamphlet entitled "The Zionist Movement: Its Aims and Achievements." The pamphlet, which has been written by Mr. Israel Cohen, secretary of the English department of the Zionist central office, will be an authoritative account of the history and activity of the Jewish national movement from the earliest time to the present day.

Macmillans expect to publish in April "A Lattic Book of Nonsense," which consists of a series of quaint and curious wood cuts, few of which are less than 400 years old, accompanied by modern humorous rhymes. The cuts have been selected and the rhymes written by Mr. Randall Davies.

Lady Younghusband has written an historical monograph on "The Youth of Marie Antoinette." It deals with the period when the daughter of the Emperor Francis I. quitted Vienna for Versailles to give her hand in marriage to the Duc de Berry, and it ends with the year 1774, when the latter ascended the throne as Louis XVI. Macmillans are the publishers.

"Animal Life in Africa," by Major Stevenson-Hamilton, F. R. G. S., is promised immediately by Heinemann. Ex-President Roosevelt has written an introduction to the volume which gives a minute account of the fauna of the Dark Continent. Major Stevenson-Hamilton is wanderer of the Transvaal game reserves, and is therefore an authority on his subject.

WITH ADVERTISERS

Did you ever go around in a fine grocery and delicatessen store, and looking at the good things so temptingly displayed wish you might buy the privilege of helping yourself to small quantities? Ordering from the clerk loses zest even when the rounds of the store have been made beforehand, and in most grocery stores so many things are kept on shelves they do not come readily to the memory or the attention.

There is a novelty in marketing in the grocery department of the Henry Siegel Company that partakes of the nature of adventure. If you are of a daring disposition and like to launch forth upon unknown seas, you will be provided with a "traveller." A "traveller" is a blank form of generous size which you carry about with you from counter to counter, and as you see something that you particularly want you pass the form to a clerk to mark down the quantity, large or small, that you wish to have. When she has done that she hands it back to you and you go on to the next place.

It is a fascinating trip. Siegel's grocery store is a large place. There is probably no bigger one in Boston and it is most attractively fitted up with food-stuffs of all kinds. Even the canned goods are displayed on counters and

bottled things are in cabinets, one of a kind, so that it is possible to examine them carefully before selecting. Every kind of goods is in a division all by itself and is so made the most of. Fresh fish are shown packed in ice. Cooked meats are temptingly displayed. The bakery counter is filled with delicious looking breads, cakes and pastries, everything cooked in the company's own clean, light, airy kitchens and bakery. Delicate crackers and biscuits to serve with the different courses of a meal or at afternoon tea, are a feature of the store, and the food products of special firms interest departments. Regular prices are lower than in most stores and in addition to this there are always bargain tables where odds and ends of lines of goods are put out for quick sale. Marketing with a "traveller" it is not difficult to decide what to get. The chief trouble is in knowing what not to get.

Of course, if one prefers, the order can be telephoned in, or sent by mail, if one lives at a distance, special accommodations having been made for either. If traveling does not appeal at the moment the order can be given seated at a little table with a clerk to write it down and bring samples when they are wanted.

The store is light and airy. Sixty-one feet above the level of the street, it is free from dust and dirt, making it an ideal location for such goods. It is easily reached by elevator and seems a pleasant haven. Light, airiness and pleasantness characterize the place, and the service is excellent.

Everything pertaining to the raising of chickens, even to incubators, is carried in this department and soon there is to be a great sale of fruit trees, flowering shrubs and vines. A special room is being fitted up for them and will, when completed, look like a garden indoors. A large line of plants and seeds is always carried. He who has a patch of ground however tiny, a window to beautify, or, mayhap, a stone or brick wall, perhaps one of those ugly brick walls that separate city back yards, would doubtless find the time well spent if he passed a few moments in this department, learning what can be done with a very little money to make the outlook pleasant and the air fragrant.

Some beautiful hats are being shown by Miss Breslin in her millinery rooms at 321 Berkeley building, 420 Boylston-to-date and beauty of line and coloring, with the little touches of originality that distinguish them from other hats. Among those she is showing is a yellow straw hat with a circle of small roses around the crown and a stiff little pom-pom of roses to give it height. A similar pom-pom of pansies is the feature of a lovely hat trimmed with this beautiful little flower. A black Milan hat, simply trimmed and finished with a stiff black aigrette bespeak the well groomed, well dressed woman. All of these hats are suitable for simple street dress and also those occasions when more elaborate costuming is required.

Now that muffs have been discarded and high shoes are being put away on the top shelf of the closet, particular attention must be paid to one's gloves and shoes. Shabbiness that passed in the winter will not be tolerated in these days of radiant sunshine and freshness of earth and tree. This being so the glove and hosiery sale at Chandler & Co.'s is more than attractive. It is money-saving. Large quantities and complete assortments are being offered at the lowest prices. Chandler & Co. have ever been able to offer on new gloves of equal quality. Among the gloves are long white imported ones of French glove kid, and light weight street gloves of French lamb skin. These latter are 2-clasp, over-seam gloves, and come in white, black, slate and tan. For street and motoring wear are one-button washable gloves of

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Effective April 8th

Dealers everywhere will quote on request

There has never been a season when the direct unforced demand for Goodrich Tires did not exceed by thousands the utmost capacity of our factories. The issue has been met this year by a

Tremendously Increased Capacity

which will enable us to care for dealers and users to the fullest extent.



The B. F. GOODRICH CO., AKRON, OHIO
Largest in the World

Branches in All the Principal Cities Wholesale Tire Depots Everywhere

French chamois in white. This same kind is shown in 8-button length, mousquetaire wrist. A 20-button French glove just received from Paris is made from specially selected skins. French pique lamb gloves offer another good bargain.

The hosiery sale is just for today and offers many good things. The discounts of from 20 per cent to 30 per cent are made for the purpose of introduction only. The qualities are made by the best manufacturers and have all the latest improvements such as garter tops, wide tops, extra spliced heel and toes. The silk hosiery is made in all the varieties of inner lined lisle soles, lisle garter tops, extra spliced lisle soles, lisle soles, etc. They are in men's and women's, boys' and young girls' sizes.

Lace in its every variation of heavy and fine is to be a feature of the summer fashions. It will appear on all kinds of frocks and is being employed on hats of the most choice description. At the very beginning of its popularity the Gilchrist Company is having a sale of lace, offering some beautiful qualities at great reductions. Shadow and oriental edgings and all-overs, venise bands, torchons, val, chunys and other fancy laces are offered at bargains. Embroideries for graduation dresses, and the newest dress fabrics for spring wear, also, are offered at marked savings.

Although it is not time to go sea bathing it is none too early to purchase the handsome bathing suit shown by the Jordan Marsh Company. It was especially made for resistance to salt water and is intended for service and beauty of appearance. It comes only in black. Suits made of it give eminent satisfaction to the purchaser.

Other beautiful silks, some of them at bargain prices, are being displayed in the silk section of the store. Among them is a satin cachemire de soie combining the richness of satin with the elegance and service of cachemire. It is a soft, luxurious weave, draping gracefully and having sufficient weight for either street costumes or afternoon and evening gowns. Striped taffetas and messalines are new and make up charmingly in afternoon and street costumes. For trimmings and millinery the smartest silks of the season are black moire antique, moire Francis and moire velour. They come in different qualities and are to be found in several grades at this store. For tailored silk suits comes a special

silk known as the "tailored." It is in black and colors.

Especially practical for automobile wear on account of their dust-shedding qualities are the English mohairs. They stand all kinds of wear and come in a wide range of plain and fancy stripe designs. Of the well known Priestley manufacture they are adapted either for suits or for separate coats and skirts.

In every department of this store are things that fascinate either because of their beauty, their usefulness or their price, and not infrequently because of all three.

For the April bride the Houghton & Dutton Company is offering all sorts of lovely things in the way of china, bric-a-brac and cut glass. Salad bowls, celery trays, tumblers, water pitchers, sugar and cream sets, berry dishes and vases of cut glass are always acceptable to the prospective housekeeper and make a suitable gift from any one. Dinner sets of fine French china are equally acceptable and are an excellent choice for intimate friends or relatives, or perhaps a club. All of these things and some others have been marked at special prices for this week.

EASTER'S MAIL BREAKS RECORDS

Boston's Easter mail was the largest in the history of the postal district and so heavy that 100 extra clerks and 100 extra carriers were required to handle the tons of letters, postal cards, papers and circulars in the central Boston postoffice and the 68 stations. Today the accumulated mail from Saturday midnight is keeping the clerks and carriers hard at work. The number of postcards alone has broken all records.

The rush began last Wednesday. An average of 85,000 postcards have been passing through the Boston postal district daily.

RETAILERS PLAN BARBECUE

Members of the Retail Trade Board will have a retailers' barbecue at the City Club at 6:30 p. m. on April 16. It is to be conducted under the auspices of the get-together committee of the Retail Trade Board.

CONTRACTS LET FOR NEW LINE

STAMFORD, Tex. — Contracts have been let for the grading of the Stamford & Eastern railroad.



Two new Stetson styles—one a conservative shape, the other for the nobby young man.

IF YOU BUY A HAT HERE
IT'S SURE TO BE A STETSON.
\$3.50 to \$12.00

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

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HARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BEALE BOOK CO. Phone Richmond 1492.

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ARTIST

PICTURES, MOTTOES, SOUVENIRS, Gelatin and Markers, Steel 50c. Tourist Student's Book, \$2.50. Cat. free. JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten, Pastor Cards, Albums, MIS. J. C. WHITTEN, 10 Broadfield St.

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HIGH CLASS AUTOMOBILE painting and body work. Quality guaranteed. C. N. KRIEHL, 120 Brookside Ave., Jan. Plain.

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THE REPAIRING AND VULCANIZING, 40 NASSAU ST., BOSTON.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES
W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal St., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding, etc.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Broadfield St., mail address 12 Bosworth St., Boston. Largest assortment, lowest prices, various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with subjects of general interest.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—While it is the new Japan that has been most in the public eye of recent years, it does not necessarily follow that the old Japan has disappeared. Sometimes it seems very much in evidence. Good and sufficient proof that the Japanese still cling to the old ways and the old habits of thought is furnished by the enforced resignation of the president of Kyushu University. . . . It appears, indeed, that he had absorbed the ideas of the western world to a far greater extent than the majority of his countrymen. . . . Japan has moved with amazing speed, but it is likely to be many a long day before occidentalism entirely replaces orientalism, except upon the surface.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—Of importance to the section immediately affected and significant as indicating an awakening in the right quarters to a vital subject is the proposal to construct a highway along the crest of the Blue Ridge mountains, from Marion, Va., to Tallulah Falls, Ga. The project was advanced at the meeting of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association, at Spartanburg, and was explained, amid much enthusiasm, by Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, president of the association and state geologist of North Carolina. The constitution has many times pointed out that in no portion of the country should good roads sentiment be more militant than in those counties partially shut off from the world by the mountains. We have especially urged that the counties in Blue Ridge, Georgia, cooperate in the building of a boulevard connecting their respective boundaries and, touching the railroad on either side, break the semi-isolation that has operated against their development. It is no less desirable to extend the movement beyond state lines, for the conditions that penalize Blue Ridge, Georgia, operate also against the building up of the mountainous sections of the other commonwealths traversed by this range. Along the spine of the Appalachians from Virginia to Georgia

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

MAKING THE MOST OF IT
Briggs (at picture exhibition)—Seems to me I've seen this "Early Spring" canvas at Dauber's before.

Griggs—Shouldn't wonder. It's the same one he had on view last December as "Late Autumn."—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

COAL MINE HANDY
A Pennsylvania man has discovered coal in his cellar. No, no, not in the bin. It's cropping up through the floor.

Some men can pick wealth up in the street.

At the same time we can almost hear that Pennsylvania man groan when his wife says: "George, take the pick and go down and mine a bucket of coal if you want any breakfast."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IT DOES SOMETIMES
Cooperation would be a fine thing if the side that had the advantage would consent to cooperate.—Chicago Record-Herald.

SATISFIED WITH HIS LOT
The youngster sits in full content, be- yond the touch of tears. For there is a jelly on his chin and pie-marks on his ears.—Columbus (O.) Citizen.

is a region that rivals Switzerland for far western America in grandeur of scenery and in those other features that attract the increasing summer resort patronage. An interstate highway, such as was projected at Spartanburg, would open up this entire territory to these uses, at a gain to the population going into the many millions.

KANSAS CITY TIMES—The govern- ners of all the states (it is believed with- out exception) are united in an effort to recall a decision of the United States circuit court for Minnesota. Governor Harmon of Ohio, Governor Hadley of Missouri and Governor Aldrich of Nebraska are the spokesmen for the gen- eral conference of state executives. In the Minnesota rate case the federal cir- cuit court held that a state could not

regulate railroad rates within its bor- ders where that action would affect in- terstate rates. As there is hardly a case wherein a state regulation does not affect interstate commerce, the decision, if accepted as "the law of the land," will amount to a complete relinquish- ment of all state control of railroad rates. Now, the governors who seek to have that decision "recalled" adopt the meth- od, ostensibly, of appealing to the high- est court. But they are urging public opinion on that court as a reason for overruling the circuit court. They are acting as governors, not as lawyers. They have the right to make that the people's conception of the relations be- tween the states and the federal govern- ment should prevail over Judge San- born's conception.

PRACTICAL MAN IS OFTEN NOT A PROGRESSIVE MAN

He Is Inclined to Stick to Mule Methods, for Instance, When Use of Steam Is Advocated

THEORY AS WINNER

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

ONE of the most annoying human types is the practical man; we do not mean by this the man that sets about his task to do the best way that he can and does not think that he has any right to prefer theory when he ought to be giving the community the benefit of practice. By no means, and we trust that the practical men that happen to read this little paper will not diminish their esteem for us. We have known practical men that were not at all of- fensive. The practical men to whom we refer are those that make a profes- sion of being such, that take a solid, double-soled satisfaction in being plain, blunt, practical men, bless their bluff hearts, that would no more waste time over a theory or an intellectual refine- ment than they would confess to a fond- ness for yachting. There are no sturgeon swimming for them in the subsidiary seas; the sturgeon is a foreign, almost academic fish and worthy of every plain, practical man's suspicion. These men practise in a small way Dr. Samuel John- son's method of discussing the reality of matter: they bang their knuckles on the table and there's an end on't. So there is to the argument and the par- ticular-pane of glass that has the cur- tain of practicalness let down in front of it. You can't answer one of these practical men in any way that will com- mend you to a practical audience, for the reason that he answers all his own questions and the audience are intensely sympathetic toward this method, as they can understand it.

You may clearly perceive in the of- fing a palpating fact, rosy with a new found color; it may float and soar be- fore your eyes so plainly as to leave

no doubt in your mind and to make your heart swell to think that here is another mistake stuck away from man- kind's burden. But is it a practical fact? That is to say, does it come up to the cold pork standard? We see you hesitate, but we are a little sur- prised that you should do so; come, surely a man of your intelligence and knowledge of the world ought to have weighed against cold pork; did you sup- pose that you could dodge the practical man? And you say that you have a sense of humor!

Let us suppose, for instance, that you have been so rash as to invent the steam engine. Now, inventors are well known in many cases to be very visionary, en- thusiastic men. Some of them have even gone so far as to wish to make mankind happier and perhaps better by what they have invented. Well, you are one of these; across the bland, broad spaces of your imagination go streams of puffing engines drawing earth's fruits from one grateful community to an- other and spreading everywhere the blessings of a new development of civilization. You are naturally a good deal pleased with the idea, in fact, and deal reasonably you rather fancy your- self. Feeling so, you go out into the world and proceed to communicate this great idea to other people. We have used this illustration of the steam en- gine, but any other would do, say a good hag-paste in a novel without pic- tures.

In your expansion of hope you speak to a number of people and it is a cer- tainty that among them, when you speak of the new means of locomotion, there will be one or two practical men that have spent their lives driving mules and are convinced of the superiority of the mule over any projected locomotive engine, both for safety and speed. They listen to your scheme as you lay it before them. And then what do they do when you have quite finished? These practical men "that have the rich dowry of centuries of subtle mule driving just 'com- plicate strange webs of melancholy mirth'; they are melancholy because

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

The selectmen have issued building permits as follows: Will H. Wiley, \$2500 addition to his house at Lake Quannapowitt; Lawrence H. Kirk, grain warehouse and storage plant on North avenue; Arthur T. Locke, for two \$2000 dwellings on Elm street and a private garage at his residence, 94 West Chestnut street; Mrs. Mary Brennan, for a \$3000 frame dwelling on Cedar street; Charles E. Randall, for a manufacturing building off Church street to cost \$1700.

The Montrose Reading Club will have its annual guest night this evening and will entertain about 200 members and friends. Edwin Day Sibley will give readings from his works.

DORCHESTER

There will be a preliminary business meeting at the Mary Hemenway school Friday evening in preparation for the reunion of the Adams, Harris, Hemenway schools on April 19.

The next meeting of the Dorchester Women's Club will be held tomorrow afternoon and will be under the auspices of the department of education. Mrs. Anna E. Coleman, chairman. "The University of the Open" will be the lecture with original poems by Ella Gilbert Ives and songs by Mrs. Angel.

QUINCY

The Parent-Teachers Association of the Wollaston school will hold a meeting in the school hall this evening. S. V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools of Boston will speak on "Vocational Training," and Albert L. Barbour on "What Quincy is Doing for Vocational Training."

A meeting of the city council will be held this evening to take action upon a message filed by Mayor Stone vetoing the budget as passed by that body.

MALDEN

The naturalization committee of the Republican city committee has organized with William H. Henderson as chairman and Thomas G. Love as secretary.

Fred S. Elwell, delegate of the Linden Improvement Association, and Police Commissioner Charles G. Warren conferred today on a proposition for a mounted policeman for the eastern section of the city.

NEWTON

Fred W. Dallinger is to speak at a meeting of the Men's Club of the Church of the Messiah in the church parlors tomorrow evening.

The sum of \$250 raised by citizens will make possible the continuance of the sessions of the Horace Mann evening school until May 1.

WALTHAM

First Presbyterian church has elected these officers: Trustees, Norman Probert, A. D. Springer, L. Andrew Ritchie, Smith Rogers; financial secretary, W. L. Graham; treasurer, F. S. Kinsman; clerk, W. F. Fletcher; elders, John Jack, Rudolph Brunner, Robert Ward, Angus McKenzie.

NOREHEARING FOR PATENT MONOPOLY

WASHINGTON—The supreme court of the United States today denied a rehearing in the famous "patent monopoly" case, decided recently, and refused permission for the attorney-general to intervene in the matter.

Appeal of another similar case to the supreme court is now the only course open. Such a case is now being prepared in the local courts. Amendment of the patent laws by Congress, as hinted at by the high court in its decision, is another remedy. Several such bills are already before the House judiciary and patents committees.

IMMIGRATION MEN BRING 21 TO BOSTON

Twenty-one out of the 700 passengers landed at Providence Saturday by the Fahre line steamer Germania were brought to the local immigration station by Inspectors Dolan, Rider, Lundberg and Oussimo, where they are being held awaiting the arrival of relatives or friends. The Germania came from Marseilles and the Azores and after disembarking her Providence passengers continued to New York with several hundred additional travelers.

NEW SIGNS PLACED ON BEACON CARS

Destination and side signs, similar to the ones on the prepayment cars, are being placed on the Newton boulevard and Beacon street via Huntington avenue cars at the Bartlett street repair shops. Thirty-five cars have been equipped.

ENTERTAINERS ARE NAMED

Bernard J. Rothwell has been appointed chairman of the committee on entertainment of the delegates who will come to the sessions of the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, September 24 to 28. The committee consists of: Bernard J. Rothwell, chairman, Frank S. Baker, Frank A. Bourne, Hugh Bancroft, Arthur B. Chapin, Louis A. Colledge, George T. Coppins, A. Dudley Dowd, W. C. Fish, Wesley Jones, Henry L. Kincaide, John S. Lawrence, W. E. Littlefield, George B. Morrison, Francis P. O'Connor, Francis Peabody, Jr., H. Staples Potter, William H. Potter, Henry E. Russell, Charles W. Robie, A. Shuman, M. N. Smith, Charles H. Taylor, David F. Tilley, Richard E. Traiser, Eliot Wadsworth, John T. Wheelwright, Addison L. Winslow, Edgar N. Wrightington.

LEXINGTON

The council of the Lexington Historical Society has named these committees: Hancock-Clarke house, Edward P. Bliss, Leroy Brown, Mrs. Ellen B. Lane, John N. Morse and Mrs. Clarence E. Sprague; Munroe tavern, Harry F. Fay, Miss E. T. Thornton, Miss E. L. Shaw, James Floyd Russell and Elwyn G. Preston; on publications, the Rev. John Mills Wilson, Miss Mary E. Hudson, Charles R. Putnam, Miss Mabel P. Cook and Edward P. Merriam; on April 19, Herbert G. Locke, chairman, Willard C. Hill and Capt. Charles G. Kauffmann; investment, Alonzo E. Locke, John N. Morse and Robert P. Clapp; George O. Smith fund, Robert P. Clapp, Albert S. Parsons, James Phinney Munroe, Dr. Fred S. Piper and George Walter Spaulding; on history of Lexington, James Phinney Munroe, Miss Mary E. Hudson, John N. Morse, Dr. Fred S. Piper, Miss Sarah E. Robinson and Miss Marian P. Kirkland.

EVERETT

The common council will meet tonight to pass the annual appropriation bill in concurrence with the board of aldermen. The aldermen will have a special order before the board at its next meeting providing for increases of \$50 in two clerkships of the board of public works and \$200 increase in the salary of the clerk of the water department.

The public works department today announced that oil will be used on the streets this year instead of water and only five of the fifteen watering carts will be in commission.

READING

William E. Swain, former chief of police in Wilmington, takes charge of the police department of this town as its chief today. He succeeds William T. Leggett. Frank G. Nichols, chief of the fire department, has also resigned and the engineers will appoint George D. Putnam, captain of the Main street hose company, to fill the vacancy on the board of engineers.

MEDFORD

The public works department today announced that the surface drainage system is to be renewed in Salem street between Spring and Almont streets, Summer, Winthrop, South and Main streets and Harvard avenue. In addition a \$1600 drain will be installed from Liberty avenue through Park avenue to Winter Brook.

ARLINGTON

John F. Scully, superintendent of schools, in his report to the school committee gives the total expenditures of the vacation school as \$800.38, all of which was raised by clubs and individuals of this town. This is \$216.33 more than the expenses of the previous year.

NIKISCH GREETED BY HIS FORMER CONCERT MASTER

Arthur Nikisch, who is to direct the American concert of the London Symphony orchestra, arrived in New York on the Cunard liner Caronia on Sunday. Among those who met him at the wharf was Franz Kneisel, the concert master of the Boston Symphony orchestra during the years Mr. Nikisch conducted in Boston.

The series of London Symphony concerts lasts three weeks and embraces the leading cities of the musical highway, extending as far west as Wichita, Kan. The first concert is tonight in Carnegie hall, New York. Mr. Nikisch comes with his men to Boston to give a concert in Symphony hall April 9. A second concert will be given in New York on Wednesday evening, and return engagements are arranged for other cities in which the advance sale has been large.

The tour is considered one of the most important that American concert enterprise has ever put to its credit. It is in charge of Warren R. Fales of Providence and of Howard Pew of New York.

WOMEN IN CHICAGO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE AT STATE PRIMARY

CHICAGO—In connection with the state-wide presidential primary tomorrow the voters of Cook county will vote on whether they favor woman suffrage. The right to have them do so was obtained by the women who desired an object lesson for the state Legislature, as they believe that Cook county electors favor giving the ballot to women.

While the result is not binding on the Legislature the primary is official and under the decision of Judge Owen the suffragists have the right to watchers at every one of the 1341 polling places in the county. They have made a hard, determined fight and were certain today they would win.

NORWELL DONATES LAND TO RAILROAD

NORWELL, Mass.—At a special town meeting Saturday afternoon it was voted that the town purchase and donate to the Old Colony division of the New Haven road a strip of land from the terminal of the Hanover branch railroad at Hanover Four Corners, through Norwell to Greenbush, provided the cost will not be more than \$30,000 and provided the railroad gives this town good service. The selectmen and the railroad committee were empowered to petition the Legislature for the right to borrow the money and issue notes and bonds. The distance between the two points is less than seven miles and the road will cost about \$400,000.

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UNITARIAN PASTORS ARE URGED TO WORK AGAINST BATTLESHIPS

Lucia Ames Mead, speaking today before the Unitarian Ministers Monday Club in Channing hall, urged the 25 ministers present to exert their utmost influence to prevent Congress from passing its proposed appropriation for battleships. She said such an appropriation is an unnecessary burden on the public. She scouted the war reports concerning Japan's efforts to establish a coaling station in lower California.

Mrs. Mead said the naval fleet on the Pacific coast should be decreased. If the Filipinos were given their freedom she said much money would be available to this country for carrying out needed humanitarian enterprises.

SYNDICALISM SEEN AS SCHISM AMONG SOCIALISTS

John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, speaking at the Sunday evening Ford hall meeting on "The New Schism in Socialism," said that the Industrial Workers of the World is the local form of the new world movement, known as syndicalism, which, originating in France, has spread into England, Germany and other European countries and the United States and the schism in the ranks of the socialist movement.

Syndicalism in a general way is the child of impatience, he declared. Its advocates share the economic doctrines of the Marxian Socialists, but they have not the patience to seek to attain their ends by the ballot or to promote factory reform. They choose economic weapons, sabotage and the general strike.

On the other hand they are still further removed from the Fabian Socialists, the opportunists, the state Socialists, the reformers of all sorts, who, while working for economic betterment, progress only one step at a time.

Again, he said, they differ widely from the trades unionists, as represented in this country by the American Federation of Labor, organized by specific trades and in representing only the aristocracy of labor, as Mr. Brooks described.

Mr. Brooks compared the new movement with the Knights of Labor and predicted that its story would be the same.

Continuing, Mr. Brooks said: "As a shocker for the dull-witted or the smugly satisfied syndicalism is a fine thing, yet it is primarily destructive and it gets us nowhere."

"Yet it has its good points. Our unions, unlike the French, have been rich, but they have looked out only for their immediate interests, and neglected the masses at the bottom. Syndicalism takes in all, stirring these despised, unskilled laborers to possibilities of life."

"The unions have made separate contracts, expiring at various times, so that the employers have played one union against another. Syndicalism unites organization by working to have all contracts in an industry for the same period, so that all may strike simultaneously."

"Syndicalism brings the whole labor question squarely and fearlessly on to economic ground, where it must eventually come. Finally, syndicalism has forced the public to look into the black pit of poverty. If the I. W. W. succeeds in stinging us into some decent sense of the conditions out of which spring so much undesired misery, it merits something besides our condemnation."

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston American League Baseball Club, occupying two extra sleepers en route home from Cincinnati, O., is scheduled to arrive at South station over the Boston & Albany road at 8:30 o'clock tonight.

The American Express Company received at South station over the Boston & Albany road yesterday a large shipment of Columbia river salmon, loaded in Northern Pacific railway fast express refrigerator cars for early delivery this morning to the Boston market.

MAN RESCUED FROM TRAIN
Lawrence Reardon of 91 Washington avenue, Chelsea, was rescued by J. J. Sheehan of 12 Folson street, Revere, after the former had been struck by a train at the Central square crossing, Lynn, early Sunday evening.

REAL ESTATE

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Real Estate Brokers and Agents
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For Selling, Leasing and Managing Real Estate in the Newtons
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And country homes. Our large illustrated catalogue, free on application. BUREAU OF REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 North Market St., Boston, Mass. Dept. M.

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SEND FOR OUR new Real Estate Advertiser, out today. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St.

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Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent.
ERASTUS H. SMITH.

SUMMER PROPERTY
NICEST CAMP LOT to be found: 15-cent fare from Boston; water front privileges; 15,000 sq. ft.; \$200 only \$3 down, \$3 per month takes it. Act quick; it's a bargain. Address L. 47, Monitor.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS
LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular (free, a postal brings it). Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Milk St.

REAL ESTATE-CALIFORNIA
ALPHEA AND FRIS. Merced county. San Joaquin valley. This district protected in the state for alfalfa and fig culture. Land for sale in large or small tracts. For particulars, free circular, address J. W. HINCHLIFFE, 328 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Pasadena, Cal.

REAL ESTATE-FLORIDA
FLORIDA LANDS FOR SALE
We offer all or part of 5500 acres suitable for vegetable, fruit and orange farms. F. W. GIBBONS, Lakeland, Fla.

FINANCIAL
WANTED: To meet a party with \$10,000 to \$20,000 to look into a building and land proposition in Quincy and vicinity; Massachusetts corporation; good proposition; fair pay with interest. Call after 10 a. m., Quincy Board of Trade, Quincy, Mass.

WE BUY AND LOAN on legacies and undivided estates. Quick and confidential service. ALVIN W. WHITTIER & CO., 16 State St., Boston.

AGENTS WANTED
MEN AND WOMEN
If your weekly income is less than \$25.00 and you are in the home, write us about yourself. THE BULLARD COMPANY, 16 Cornhill.

LIVE AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY with our outfit which doubles the life of auto tires. J. E. W. GREENE, Box 172, Newport, O.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE
AN AGREEABLE, energetic lady, not too young, from 9 to 5 daily; church member; business experience not absolutely required; fair pay with interest. Call after 10 a. m., ELDRIDGE, 181 Tremont St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE
SITUATION WANTED, lady housekeeper; rapid and accurate; best references. Address T. 2, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

INVESTIGATIONS
CIVIL WORK handled, habits and associates of any person investigated; terms reasonable, absolute secrecy. TAYLOR & CO., 150 State St., Boston, Tel. 288-1.

TRAVEL
EUROPE \$185-Italy to England. Sail from Boston, June 20. MRS. WALLACE M. BULL, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 288-1.

DESKS, SHOW CASES, ETC.
BARGAINS in rolltops; everything for store or office. H. A. DUNSTON, 14 Columbia St., between Bedford and Essex sts.

MUSICAL ARTISTS
WALTER E. YOUNG
Organist, Accompanist, Coach
ORGAN INSTRUCTION
327 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON.
Tel. Back Bay 3070-W.

GEORGE HAMLIN
Member Chicago Grand Opera Co. Mr. Hamlin will continue to fill recital and concert engagements during season 1911-12. Address 628 Woodlawn Ave., CHICAGO.

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"Guide to Memorizing Music,"
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"Complete Musical Analysis,"
"Analytical Harmony,"
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BY
Alfred John Goodrich
PARIS, FRANCE, 4 SQUARE SAINT PIERRE
Instruction in all music branches

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Bunker Hill Asbestos Table Cover
Made to fit all sizes of tables. Made with removable slips; also extra leaves and mats of the same material. We carry a complete line of

Everything in Asbestos
Including all kinds of Pipe Covering Material, and will be pleased to furnish men to apply the same. If the steam pipes in your house are not covered, let us show you that you are LOSING MONEY.
TURNER ASBESTOS CO., 251 Causeway St., Boston

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Dr. A. C. Daniels'
New Dog & Puppy Bread and Cat Crumbs
Makes the Best Food for Your Pets
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Can be had at
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Repaired by competent workmen at the factory of the
BAY STATE FURNITURE CO.
227 TREMONT ST., BOSTON
Our prices are reasonable. Give us a trial. We make a specialty of SLIP COVERS. Telephone Oxford 2191.

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SHOP—Try our goods. 149 Tremont St., room 614, Boston.

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McMahon & Jaques
Hardware, Paints and Oils
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Tel. 420 R. B. 212 MASS. AVE., BOSTON.

AUTOMOBILES
BOSTON SAFETY CRANK COMPANY INC.
"The Crank Without The Kick"
For Automobiles and Motor Boats
Write for territory
587 Boylston St., Boston. 4022 R. B.

FOR SALE
PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE, 60 H. P., 1909 model, good condition, fully equipped, inspection invited. Apply R. NOYCE, Leicester St., Brookline. Tel. Brookline 2100.

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HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF 2ND HAND FURNITURE AND RIGGS. CASTLE FURNITURE CO., 377 TREMONT ST., TEL. TREMONT 985.

DOORS AND WINDOWS
SCREENS for Windows
E. A. CARLISLE & POPE CO.,
2 Sudbury Street, Boston

HARD WOOD FLOORS
FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS
All kinds, thin and thick, old floors renovated. W. J. DAY & CO., 42 Canal St.
NATIONAL HARDWOOD FLOOR CO.
Old floors renovated and refinished. Tel. 2204 Fort Hill. 50 High St., Boston, Mass.

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FREDERICK A. BANGS,
LAWYER
322 First National Bldg., Chicago.
ELIJAH C. WOOD,
Attorney and Counselor,
218 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

PETS
"DR. DANIELS' DOG BREAD" is best for dogs and puppies. At Drug and Grocery stores.

PACIFIC COAST
HELP WANTED-FEMALE
COMPETENT WOMAN wanted for general housework; \$25 a good home, permanent; no children. MRS. H. B. BLAKE, Berran Ranch, 12 miles west of Paso Robles, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE
LIMBERMAN, over 10 years' experience, accounting and sales manager; 9 years on Coast. F. E. EASTMAN, care West Coast Shingle Co., Seattle, Wash.

SALESMAN—Young man (24), experienced as traveling salesman for jobbing house handling electrical goods, wishes position with electrical firm in western states. EDWARD HOOD WATSON, 2513 17th St., Washington, D. C.

YOUNG MAN wants to act as interpreter for party going to Stockholm, Sweden, this summer. ERIC K. NELSON, Spokane, Wash. General Delivery.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE
DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced in first-class work, wants employment. MRS. F. M. SIGSWORTH, 351 Garfield Ave., Seattle, Wash.

SEAMSTRESS, especially experienced on children's clothes, wishes employment. MRS. EDNA HILDRETH, 461 E. Morrison St., Portland, Ore. Phone East 551.

CANADA - FOREIGN
HELP WANTED-MALE
BAKER—Capable experienced bread baker wanted; state salary expected and particulars in first letter. Address WHEAT CITY BAKERY, Brandon, Manitoba, Can.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Quimby's Candy Shop
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY
Marshmallow Belmouts, lb. 25c
Butter Scotch Wafers, lb. 15c
Druggist Gum, assorted, lb. 17c
Home-Made Fudge, lb. 17c
Old Fashioned Molasses Kisses, lb. 15c
Granulated Sugar, for purchasers, per lb. 5c
81 PORTLAND STREET

THE "CURL"
Soft rubber hair curler. Ties curls, crimps, waves and puts. No wire, bone or metal. Holding soft rubber only. It is great for children's hair. At all drug stores. Write for home catalogue. MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY, Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

THE SHOPPING EXCHANGE
22 Mt. Vernon St., Boston
Tel. Haymarket 3733
Ladies who are too busy to do their own shopping may be relieved to know the services of this exchange are at their disposal. Send for booklet.

At Auction
HARDY ROSES
Every Tuesday and Friday at 9:30 a. m.
N. F. McCarthy & Co.,
Horticultural Auctioneers
84 Hawley St., Boston.

HAND-MADE SILVER WARE for gifts and home use; durable, individual, good designs; order work a specialty; retaining of old silver carefully executed. GEORGE C. GIBBLETT, 79 Chestnut St., Boston.

MADAME MAY & CO.
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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
BACK BAY INVESTMENT
Fine apartment family hotel with large estate, consisting of 19 furnished suites and 9 unfurnished suites, new plumbing, good furnishings, and all on the best of repair. The estate enjoys a high class clientele, and offers an excellent opportunity to secure an attractive investment or profitable business opportunity if owner desired to manage. The estate can be purchased at a good bargain owing to dissolution of partnership. For particulars, address E. F. GAY, Monitor office.

EDUCATIONAL
Short Story Writing
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the short story, taught by J. Berg Esenwald, Editor Lippincott's Magazine. Over one hundred Home Study Courses under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, and leading colleges.
25c a course, free with today's THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 371, Springfield, Mass.

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Michigan Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City. Every modern convenience and comfort. Capacity 250. Daily rate \$2.50 and up, American plan. Write for booklet and special weekly rates. R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

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SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS have no equal; sold every where; 10c and 25c the bottle, at your grocer's.

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Tel. 2-1000
Rooms 910, 911, Lawrence Bldg., Boston.
DR. D. V. BOWER,
Suite 1420, People's Gas Building, Telephone Central 457, CHICAGO.
DR. WILLIAM BROWNLEE,
Tel. Oakland 2957, CHICAGO.
The K-nwood Hotel, CHICAGO.

WANTED
A complete file of The Christian Science Monitor since it started Nov. 25, 1908, any edition or any historical society. Address CIRCULATION DEPT., The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul sts., Boston, Mass.

CLASSIFIED ADVS.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on a separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2. Space is not given under this classification to advertisements for persons wanted to handle goods on commission or to advertisements soliciting business patronage.

PACIFIC COAST
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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Quimby's Candy Shop
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY
Marshmallow Belmouts, lb. 25c
But

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PARRHAN, accustomed to horses, desires employment in the country; industrious and steady. Address **JOHN RYAN**, 231 E. 12th St., Boston. Tel. 9-1000. 12

FLORIST wishes position; best of references; mention 179. **CITY EMP. OFFICE**; no fees charged; 35 Central St., Boston. Tel. 5-1188. 12

FOREMAN (paper box factory), age 41, married, residence: Watertown; \$19.25 a week; no experience; no references; mention 207. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE**; no fees charged; 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 5-1188. 12

FRENCH AND GERMAN TEACHER and translator, university graduate, likes references, wants employment. **FRANCIS G. GLOMER**, 35 Temple St., Boston. Tel. 5-1188. 12

GARDENER, single man, wants situation in country; no experience; no references; mention 10. **CITY EMP. OFFICE**; no fees charged; 35 Central St., Boston. Tel. 5-1188. 12

GARDENER General man, experienced, summer. **ALBERT W. SCOTT**, 145 Holmes av., Dorchester, Mass. 11

GENERAL OFFICE MAN OR SALESMAN, 30 years of experience; no references, can furnish bond. **JAMES E. HOYLE**, 229 South Fairview St., Roslindale, Mass. 11

GENERAL MAN, temperate, trustworthy, wishes position on gentleman's place. **THOMAS BERGMAN**, 508 East Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass. 11

GENERAL MAN (colored) wishes few hours' work mornings; house cleaning, etc.; no experience; no references; mention 41. **CITY EMP. OFFICE**; no fees charged; 35 Central St., Boston. Tel. 5-1188. 12

GENERAL WORKER Colored man wants position on gentleman's place; no references; mention 41. **CITY EMP. OFFICE**; no fees charged; 35 Central St., Boston. Tel. 5-1188. 12

GENTLEMAN of refinement, middle age, trustworthy, wants position in hotel, as property adviser or manager; will serve in capacity. **BERNARD COLBY**, General Delivery, New York City. 11

HOTEL CLERK Experienced bookkeeper, wants position as hotel clerk or any other position in hotel; no references; mention 1. **CITY EMP. OFFICE**; no fees charged; 35 Central St., Boston. Tel. 5-1188. 12

MAN—Two years' experience in Boston hotel and restaurant. **ASSOCIATION**, room 445 Tremont bldg., Boston. Tel. Hay 455. 11

MAN—Age 37, 57 cents in hotels and apartments. **A. E. ROSS**, room 445 Tremont bldg., Boston. Tel. 475 Hay. 11

MINOR-ELEVATOR MAN Experienced, wishes position. **FRANK POSTER**, 24 W. Bodiam St., Boston. Tel. 5-1188. 12

KNITTER (Scottishman) with old country-made spinning and weaving. Cotton system machine knitting fabric knit general tailor underwearer; steady, reliable and first class. **JOHN OLIVER**, 55 Dix St., Dorchester, Mass. 11

LANDSCAPE GARDENER (German), 21, cultivated, wishes position to have full charge of grounds and conservatory. References. **RUDOLPH RUHR**, 281 East Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass. 11

MAN with **PLUMBER OPERATOR** (young man) with special of 4000, knows rapidly, thoroughly understands care of plumbing. (See position); references. **FRED O. RICE**, 100 Central St., Medford Hillsdale, Mass. 11

MACHINIST, age 35, married, residence Boston, wishes position. Mention 509. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE**; no fees charged; 8 Kneeland St., Boston; Tel. 5-1188. 12

MACHINERY PAINTER, varnisher, kiffer and chandler, age 37, married, residence Jamaica Plain; \$25.75 a day; no experience; no references; mention 1028. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE**; no fees charged; 8 Kneeland St., Boston; Tel. 5-1188. 12

MAN, middle-aged, reliable, handy with tools, wishes position as receiving or delivery clerk; stock room or general utility man. **GALE**, 100 Salem, Mass. 11

MAN wants position in house wiring. **CITY EMP. OFFICE**; no fees charged; 35 Central St., Boston. Tel. 5-1188. 12

MAN wants position in house wiring. **CITY EMP. OFFICE**; no fees charged; 35 Central St., Boston. Tel. 5-1188. 12

41, married, residence Watertown

10. **MASTERS BOSTON:** good experience. Mention 7042, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE no fees charged, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 10
 11. **MAYNARD** collector, familiar with real estate details; references; and hand needed. F. J. HARTSTORNE, 318 Cabot street, Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 11
 12. **MAN AND WIFE** want work together; good references. MRS. STARNBERG'S EMP. OFFICE, 330 Tremont st., Boston; Tel. Oxford 2900. 12
 13. **MARRIED COUPLE** (2), woman 29, and general; man understands care of horses. MISS HAMLEY, Emp. Office, 151 Boylston street, Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 13
 14. **MATT CUTTER** and **GROVER'S CLERK**, age 25, married, residence Cambridge, Mass., Tel. Oxford 2900. Mention 7043, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE no fees charged, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 14
 15. **MECHANICAL DENTISTRY**, age 23, married, residence Boston. Mention 7042, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE no fees charged, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 15
 16. **MIDDLE-AGED MAN** would like inside or outside of any kind; handy with tools; a few house calls. CHARLES W. HUNT and CHARLES TRVE, 55 White st., East Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 16
 17. **MOTORIST BOAT DRIVER—Young** American (22) wishes position on Lake Waplesburg for Boston party this coming season. HARRY HUNT, High st., Weymouth, N. H. 17
 18. **NIGHT WATCHMAN**, age 25, married, Massachusetts; 100; will go anywhere. Mention 7041, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE no fees charged, 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Oxford 2900. 18
 19. **OFFICE CLERK**, aged 18, single, residence Dorchester, Tel. Mention 7048, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE no fees charged, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 19
 20. **OFFICE CLERK**, 25, single, residence Dorchester, Tel. 510. Mention 7044, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE no fees charged, 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Oxford 2900. 20
 21. **OFFICE MANAGER**, collector or solicitor (25), willing to go out of town. Mention 7043, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE no fees charged, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 21
 22. **ORDER COOK** (Swedish) wants position. Mention 7040, CITY EMP. OFFICE no fees charged, 33 Central st., Boston, Mass.; Tel. 2698. 22
 23. **OFFICE FRAME MAKER**, reliable and experienced. Mention 7040, CITY EMP. OFFICE no fees charged, 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.; Tel. 2698. 23
 24. **PORTER** wants position; go anywhere; mention 1780, CITY EMP. OFFICE (helps furnished free) 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.; Tel. 2698. 24
 25. **POSITION** wanted as shipper, collector the care of a building; 14 years in position. EDWARD E. BRIDGE, 17 First st., Weymouth, Mass. 25
 26. **POSITION** wanted as manager or as a class meat cutter; 15 years' experience; good references. HERBERT L. BROWN, 185 Myrtle, Boston, Tel. 2698. 26
 27. **PUTSCH** AND **DIE** OR INSTRUMENT MAKER, age 39 married, residence Waltham, 35-46 hour. Mention 7047, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE no fees charged, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 27
 28. **SALESMAN** with many years' experience wholesale fruit and produce business. Mention 7040, CITY EMP. OFFICE no fees charged, 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.; Tel. 2698. 28
 29. **SALESMAN** in clothing or men's furnishings; several years' experience and best references. Mention 7040, CITY EMP. OFFICE no fees charged, 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.; Tel. 2698. 29
 30. **SALESMAN** or assistant shipper (also driver) in single car. Mention 7040, CITY EMP. OFFICE no fees charged, 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.; Tel. 2698. 30

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

NEW HIGH LEVEL ESTABLISHED BY VARIOUS ISSUES

Stocks Advance Well in
Early Trading—Consider-
able Irregularity Prevails
Later in the Session

LOCALS ARE MIXED

Stocks opened buoyantly in New York today. It was an active and broad market with steel leading the upward movement. Large block changes hands. The stock early crossed 73, establishing a new record for the movement.

The equipment issues, particularly American Locomotive and Car & Foundry, were in excellent demand and prices moved upward briskly. Prospects for an early revival of the equipment business due to the fact that railroads are now using about every available freight car helped along the buying movement for the equipment stocks.

Canadian Pacific again was conspicuously strong, moving up to a new high level. Amalgamated Copper, American Can common and preferred and Great Northern preferred were particularly strong.

Butte & Superior was the feature of the early trading on the local exchange, making a good advance. Quincy and Mayflower also were higher. Utah Consolidated was weaker.

Toward midday considerable irregularity prevailed in the New York market. Reading was the strong feature while profit taking induced some liquidation in steel. Reading opened up 1/4 at 164 1/4 and rose more than a point further during the first half of the session. Steel opened up 3/4 at 73, improved to 73 1/2, and then declined almost a point before midday.

American Car & Foundry opened up 1/2 at 39 1/2, and sold up to 41. American Locomotive opened up 1/4 at 41 1/2 and advanced more than a point further. Pittsburgh Coal preferred opened up 1/4 at 87 1/2 and advanced more than a point further. Pacific Telephone opened unchanged at 47 1/2 and advanced close to 49 before midday.

Canadian Pacific opened up 1/4 at 248, improved a good fraction and then declined nearly 2 points. Amalgamated Copper opened up 1/4 at 82 1/2, rose to 83 1/2, and then declined more than a point. Lehigh Valley opened up 1/4 at 165 1/2, rose to 166 1/2, and then declined more than a point before midday.

On the local exchange Butte Superior opened up 1/4 at 31 1/2, and after advancing to 33 1/2 sold off 1/2 before midday. Utah Consolidated opened up 1/4 at 16 and dropped nearly 3 points before midday. Advances were made by Quincy, Pitt & Jones Mining and Trinit. Stocks were easier toward midday.

Further gains by Pittsburgh Coal preferred and Lehigh Valley were made in the early afternoon. American Ice had a jump of nearly 3 points. Colorado Fuel also was strong. Steel and Union Pacific were inclined to be heavy. Local stocks were easier.

APPROVAL OF ACTION LIKELY

NEW YORK—There is hardly any doubt that stockholders of Westinghouse Air Brake Company will follow action of directors in voting for a stock dividend of 33 1/3% at the meeting April 24. This will increase stock to \$18,700,000, present issue being \$14,000,000. It is the intention of directors to pay dividends in proportion to the increase, then to increase the payments when they conclude that earnings warrant.

Last year, the fiscal year ending with July, the company earned 20.52% compared with 19.7% for the year previous. It is understood that for the current fiscal year the earnings are nearly 40% on the \$14,000,000 stock.

SPRING IN WESTERN CANADA
WINNIPEG—After southern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta farm work is under way. Season is five weeks advanced.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight; Tuesday fair, with light temperature; westerly winds diminishing.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday.

The storm that passed over this vicinity yesterday afternoon is now central near Portland, Me. Pleasant weather with temperatures below the normal prevails generally this morning in all sections east of the Rocky mountains.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
At 8 a. m. 34.12 noon 36.12
Average temperature yesterday, 48.11-12

IN OTHER CITIES
Buffalo 44.12
Nantucket 44.12
New York 44.12
Philadelphia 44.12
San Francisco 44.12

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:15
Length of day 12:45

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Open	High	Low	Sal
2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
61	62	61	61 1/2
62	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
27 1/2	28	27 1/2	28 1/2
111	111 1/2	110	110 1/2
59 1/2	61	59 1/2	60 1/4
117	117 1/2	117	117 1/2
54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
22 1/2	25	22 1/2	24 1/2
11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
41 1/2	43	41 1/2	42 1/2
110	110	110	110
13	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
58 1/2	59	58 1/2	59 1/2
86 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
131 1/2	130	129	129
122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
146 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
44	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
141 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
2	2	2	2
63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
83 1/2	84	83 1/2	84
248	248 1/2	246 1/2	246 1/2
25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
360	360	360	360
80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
28 1/2	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
145 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
16 1/2	16	16	16
172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
540 1/2	540 1/2	540 1/2	540 1/2
23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
170	170	169 1/2	169 1/2
81	82	81	81 1/2
4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42
115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
164 1/2	165 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
175 1/2	175 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
143 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2

Information of Interest to Investors :: Commerce

BUILDING GRADES OF LUMBER SHOW AN IMPROVEMENT

Spring Activity Is Beginning to Give Desired Impetus to Trade—Box Board Prices Are Firm

WHOLESALE PRICES

Building grades of lumber are beginning to feel the impetus of spring activity in the building line. There was a fair movement of this grade last week and prices are firmly held.

Box manufacturers are good buyers of white pine grades and quotations are tending upward. Hardwoods show steady improvement. Quotations below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin. They refer to lumber 20 feet and under. For every 10 feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet \$1 is added.

Spruce Lumber

Rail shipments:
Frames, 8-inch and under \$25; 9-inch, \$26; 10-inch, \$27; 12-inch, \$28.
Random, 2x4, \$22@22.50; 2x6, 2x8, \$21@21.50; 2x8, \$23; 2x10, \$24@24.50; 2x12, \$25@25.50. Boards, 5-in. and up, \$20. Matched, 12 ft. \$22.50@23. Hemlock, 12, 14, 11 ft. \$20.50@21. Bundled furring, clipped to lengths, \$20@21.
Shingles, Laths, Clapboards
Shingles: Extras, \$3.70@3.75; clears, \$3.80@3.85.
Laths: Spruce, 1 1/2 inch, \$4@4.10; 1 1/2 inch, \$3.50@3.60.
Clapboards: Spruce, 4 ft. extras, \$50; clears, \$48.

SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4: Arkansas and long leaf pine, partition B, better: 1/4@3/4, \$28@28.50; No. 2 common, 1x6, \$20@20.50; 1x8, \$21@21.50; flooring edge grain A, \$39.25@41; B, \$38.50@37.50; C, \$32.25@33; flat grain A, \$28@29; B, \$27@28.

N. C. pine—Edge rough, 4-4 under 12-inch, \$31@31.50; partition No. 1, 13-16 by 3 1/2, \$31.50@32; roofers, 6-inch, \$20@20.50; 8-inch, \$21@21.50.

Cypress, 1s and 2s—1-inch, \$45.50@46.50; 1 1/2, 1 3/4, \$47.50@48; 2-inch, \$50.25@51.25; 3-inch, \$59@61; No. 1 shop 1-inch, \$28.50@29.50; 1 1/2, 1 3/4, \$35@36; 2-inch, \$37.25@38.25.

HARDWOODS

Ash, brown, 1-inch \$55@56; 1 1/2, 1 3/4, \$60@61.
Basswood, 1-inch \$43@45.
Birch, red, 1-inch \$54@56; sap, 1-inch \$42@44.
Cherry, 1-inch \$90@95; 1 1/2 and 1 3/4, \$105@110; 2-inch \$115@120.
Chestnut, 1-inch \$53@55.
Maple, 1-inch \$37@41.
Oak, white, quartered, 1-inch \$85@87; 1 1/2 and 1 3/4, \$88@90; plain 1-inch \$54@58; 1 1/2 and 1 3/4, \$56@60.
Walnut, 1-inch \$115@120.
Whiteoak, 1-inch \$61@63; 1 1/2 and 1 3/4, \$64@66.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$100@2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$110; 4-inch, \$115.
Selects, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$90@2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$100; 4-inch, \$107.
Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 2-inch, \$78; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$85.
No. 1 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$55; 5-4 inch, \$64; 6-4 inch, \$65; 8-4 inch, \$68; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$80.
No. 2 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$38; 5-4, 6-4 inch, \$35@35 1/2; 8-4 inch, \$37; stained saps, 1 to 2-inch, \$50@60; shaly clears, 1 to 2-inch, \$42@60.
Barn board, 10-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$41; 8-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$39; 10-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$35.50; 8-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$34.

OUTLOOK BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—With assurance there will be no strike in Alabama coal fields this summer and with iron consumers petitioning for quotations for last half, with iron stocks going down and shipment much larger than make, and with output and outlook at steel mills holding their own, prospect in the metal field of Alabama is bright.

Alabama operators have paid little attention to inquiries for quotations for last half, and general impression is there will be no definite basis until close of this month. Meanwhile sales are still made at \$10.25 and \$10.50. There is a considerable inquiry for export iron.

Complaint of Alabama furnace operators against iron freight rates to Ohio river points has been filed with commerce commission. The operators are inclined to believe that they will secure some reduction, the present freight rate being the maximum, which they paid when pig iron was bringing \$15 a ton.

BOSTON LOANING RATES

Boston loaning rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated 4 and 3, Telephone 4, Steel common 3, 2 and flat, Union Pacific 3, North Butte 4 and 4, East Butte 3, Shoe common 5, Lake 4 1/2 per cent.

SUGAR PRICES REDUCED

NEW YORK—All refiners reduced price of refined sugar from 5.35 to 5.30 cents, except Federal Co., which continues to quote 5.25.

DELAWARE & HUDSON ANNUAL STATEMENT VERY ENCOURAGING

NEW YORK—An encouraging increase in net revenues is reported by the Delaware & Hudson in its statement of earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 last.

The increase in railroad revenue from operation was \$900,016, the total being \$2,421,816. Total operating expenses, however, increased \$559,872, or a total of \$12,738,159 for the year, so that the net operating revenue amounted to \$8,663,667, an increase of \$430,144 over last year's figures.

While the revenue from coal freight traffic, which constitutes 65.56 per cent of the total operating income, increased \$1,122,612, the revenue from merchandise freight traffic decreased \$25,292. The revenue from passenger traffic showed an increase of \$67,102 for the year.

A decrease of \$69,155 was shown in charges for maintenance of way and structures, as, in the opinion of the officials, the property has been placed in an excellent condition through preceding larger expenditures. Maintenance of equipment expenses increased \$218,669, while transportation expenses increased \$348,022, largely on account of the higher wages paid employees in the year reported. The ratio of operating expenses to gross operating revenue decreased 0.14 per cent from 1910's figure.

The railroad's coal operations included the mining of 7,280,939 tons of coal, an increase of 633,280 tons. Gross revenue from the coal mining department was \$13,255,014, an increase of \$1,548,126 over 1910; gross expenses amounted to \$13,238,304, an increase of \$1,790,077; leaving a net revenue for this department of \$116,710, a decrease of \$241,951 for the year.

Construction and betterments included in the coal department expenses amounted to \$823,654, as against \$766,673 in 1910. New coal lands have been opened up and additional collieries erected having a capacity of from 1500 to 1800 tons daily.

Total assets of the company at the end of the year were shown at \$127,198,620, an excess over total liabilities of \$13,486,597.

THE CANAL FOR CANADIAN WHEAT

NEW YORK—Western Canada is going to take Colonel Goethals at his word in announcing that the Panama canal will be open soon after Aug. 1, 1913. Canada has had a critical case of grain congestion the past four months; a third of the crop was stalled, and is not yet out of the predicament.

This has stimulated the government to vote over \$100,000,000 for constructing the new outlet via Hudson bay. But traffic men realize that their best hope is in shipping grain to the Pacific, thence through the canal to Europe. They are building grain elevators at western terminals of Canadian transcontinentals, to which spring wheat, barley and oats will be rushed during fall and winter of 1913, so that distribution will fall much less heavily on the eastward movement.

PERE MARQUETTE BONDHOLDERS

Receivers having been appointed for the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, Alexander J. Hemphill, C. W. Cox, F. R. Hart, E. V. R. Thayer, and A. H. Wiggin, owning and representing a large amount of the 6 1/2 per cent debenture bonds due July 1, 1912, have consented to act as committee to protect the rights of bondholders and request deposit of bonds with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, which companies have been appointed depositaries for the committee.

L. B. Franklin is secretary of the committee, 28 Nassau street, New York; C. B. Humphrey, assistant secretary, 17 Court street, Boston, and the counsel to the committee is Parker, Hatch & Sheehan.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 8.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Altowitz, Pa.—O. N. Claus of Claus Brothers; U. S.
Baltimore, Tenn.—G. M. Smartt of Smart Bros.; U. S.
Chicago—C. B. Orser and J. J. Corbett of W. Marks Thonidine;
Chicago—Mr. Chandler of Smith Wallace Company; 183 Essex st.
Havana, Cuba—F. Menendez of Catech Garment Menendez; Essex
Kansas City—K. L. Barton of Barton Bros.; 200
Knoxville, Tenn.—M. D. Arnold of Arnold Hengeler & Doyle; Essex
New York—Mr. Hurd of Hurd & Thayer;
Norfolk, Va.—Max Plucius of the Max Plucius Shoe Co.; 60 Bedford st.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—B. P. Furvell of Furvell & Purvell; Adams
Pittsburgh, Pa.—L. Diamondstone; U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—E. G. Saulter of W. H. Chadock; U. S.
Savannah, Ga.—D. Z. Rosenheim of J. Rosenheim Shoe Company; Lenox
St. Paul, Minn.—C. Meis of Gotzian & Co.; Adams
Utica, N. Y.—Henry Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.
LEATHER BUYER
Frankfurt, Germany—S. E. Stern of A. M. Schiff & Co.; Essex
Montreal, Can.—J. J. Jordan of Ames, Holden & Crosby Company; with friends.
Northampton, Eng.—D. F. Taylor of Malcom Ingles & Co.

NEW LINE EXTENDS TO COAL MINES OF THE NORTHWESTERN

Construction Work on Proposed Road Will Begin Within Few Weeks—Right of Way Obtained

TRUST NOTE ISSUE

In about a month or possibly six weeks, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company will begin construction work on its new proposed line from Peoria to Genard, Ill., a distance of about 91 miles. Right of way for the entire distance has been secured and the new line is to be known as the St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern Railway Company. It is expected that the new line will be completed in about a year and a half. It is being built for the purpose of reaching the company's coal mines, now owned in Macoupin county, Ill., over its own line. Heretofore the company has been compelled to have the coal which it has utilized in the operation of its road shipped over the lines of the Chicago & Alton, which has proved rather costly. The new road will connect with the Macoupin County Railway Company, a short line extending from Genard, Ill., to the Northwestern's lines, a distance of about 20 miles. The Macoupin County railway is already owned by the Northwestern.

It is impossible to learn whether or not it will be necessary for the company to do any new financing in connection with the building of this new road. It is stated that it is to be paid for from treasury proceeds, but whether or not the proceeds from the recent sale of \$15,000,000 4 per cent bonds of the Milwaukee, Sparta & Northwestern Railway Company, which is controlled by the Northwestern, will be sufficient in excess of the amount required by the Sparta line to finance the Illinois line is impossible to learn. It is intimated, however, that the company may be in the market for the sale of additional securities before the close of the current year. It is also learned that the Northwestern proposes to issue this year a considerable amount of the \$10,000,000 equipment trust notes, approval for the issuance of which has already been given by the Wisconsin and Nebraska railroad commissions.

Although nothing of an official character is obtainable, it is the belief in railroad circles that the Chicago & Northwestern is desirous of extending its lines to St. Louis. The building of the new line from Peoria to Genard brings the company up to within about 70 miles of St. Louis. It is stated that negotiations have been under way for some time between George F. Moore, president of the Manufacturers Railroad Company, with officials of the Northwestern company to build to St. Louis and enter the city over the Bush terminals via the municipal free bridge. It is understood that Mr. Moore offered considerable inducement to the Northwestern, but that nothing definite has as yet been agreed upon.

It is stated in Northwest circles that the company is anxious to obtain entrance into St. Louis, but realizes that to secure its own terminal facilities in that city would be extremely costly and that ultimately the road would be compelled to enter the city should it decide upon such a departure, over the lines of one of the companies now having terminals at that center.

It is stated that the right of way of the St. Louis, Georgia & Northwestern Railway Company, which is through an exceptionally fertile country embracing the corn belt of Illinois, was obtained at a comparatively low figure, considering the character of the territory traversed. The road, however, will necessarily be a very expensive one to build for the reason that it crosses a number of other railroads, at which points overhead construction will be necessary. It is impossible to state officially what the approximate cost of the new line upon its completion will be, although in semi-official circles it is stated that it will be at least \$5,000,000 and more likely \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000.

RECORD MONTH FOR ANTHRACITE

PHILADELPHIA—March was a record in production of anthracite and in sales. Compared with previous record, in March, 1909, the increase was 237,212 tons. March sales were probably 2,000,000 tons above the average.

Output was 6,569,687 tons, against 5,875,968 in February and 5,096,894 in March of last year, the increase over the latter being 572,793 tons. All companies made increases except Pennsylvania, Erie and Ontario & Western.

Reading and Lehigh Valley made new records for monthly shipments, Reading's tonnage being 1,472,696 and Lehigh Valley's 1,225,019 tons.

Expectation of a strike caused a greater demand than ever before and if possible to obtain surplus for contingencies. Notwithstanding many weather and other difficulties production was at the rate of nearly 70,000,000 tons per annum. Consumption or distribution of coal was even at a greater rate.

ELECTRIC EARNINGS

Messrs. Stone & Webster report the earnings of the following companies for the month of February, 1912, compared with the previous year:

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC CO.
February—Gross \$113,488 Increase \$1,400
Net 10,510 1,201
Surplus over charges 24,501 416

EL PASO ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$61,614 \$6,794
Net 19,287 7,162
Surplus over charges 22,250 8,800

HOUGHTON COUNTY ELEC. LIGHT CO.
Gross \$28,194 \$1,742
Net 16,593 1,619
Surplus over charges 11,910 1,515

MINNEAPOLIS GENERAL ELEC. CO.
Gross \$14,962 \$2,175
Net 16,563 1,619
Surplus over charges 1,910 722

CAPE BRITON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
Gross \$23,093 \$1,610
Net 8,337 467
Surplus over charges 7,501 485

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF BROCKTON
Gross \$14,076 \$3,636
Net 14,484 1,943
Surplus over charges 12,514 1,770

WHATCOM COUNTY RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.
Gross \$34,001 \$2,654
Net 14,615 2,834
Surplus over charges 9,378 1,314

DALLAS ELECTRIC CORPORATION
Gross \$12,575 \$2,786
Net 47,136 10,469
Surplus over charges 23,416 7,388

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$10,914 \$2,610
Net 20,290 \$978
Surplus over charges 18,828 \$2,121

BROCKTON & PLYMOUTH ST. RY. CO.
Gross \$6,882 \$162
Net 19,428 \$2,049
Deficit 136 \$92

HOUGHTON COUNTY TRACTION CO.
Gross \$21,970 \$1,403
Net 7,580 2,461
Surplus over charges 20,250 2,484

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.
Gross \$11,019 \$2,008
Net 5,020 2,000
Surplus over charges 13,329 2,587

JACKSONVILLE TRACTION CO.
Gross \$15,912 \$1,061
Net 14,782 \$1,924
Surplus over charges 7,340 1,468

PENSACOLA ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$25,045 \$895
Net 8,988 876
Surplus over charges 2,550 \$562

TAMPA ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$30,620 \$2,324
Net 29,057 1,573
Surplus over charges 24,582 1,690

COLUMBIA ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$11,884 \$1,800
Net 21,111 2,782
Surplus over charges 8,428 2,005

SIERRA PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$10,000 \$1,601
Net 32,252 \$1,419
Surplus over charges 26,827 2,150

SAVANNAH ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$36,179 \$5,138
Net 15,860 1,419
Surplus over charges 1,770 81

ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. OF ABINGDON & ROCKLAND
Gross 19,516 \$544
Net 14,428 \$2,049
Surplus over charges 1,770 81

PUGET SOUND ELECTRIC RAILWAY
Gross \$127,734 \$21,401
Net 14,428 \$2,049
Deficit 14,716 \$9,302

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.
Gross \$13,143 \$2,154
Net 14,428 \$2,049
Surplus over charges 11,902 \$1,896

FALL RIVER GAS WORKS CO.
Gross \$55,211 \$1,175
Net 19,823 \$1,119
Surplus over charges 9,277 \$1,134

SEATTLE ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$418,388 \$14,709
Net 14,721 \$1,559
Surplus over charges 3,000 \$1,559

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$136,445 \$36,517
Net 48,088 19,131
Surplus over charges 13,751 1,555

*Decrease.
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN
Fourth week March... \$12,432 Increase \$5,271
Month March... 32,250 5,271
From July 1... 375,393 58,087

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA
Fourth week March... \$18,884 Increase \$1,390
Month March... 51,979 4,400
From July 1... 10,590,100 628,000

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUIS-
VILLE
Fourth week March... \$179,287 \$11,421
Month March... 519,159 6,274
From July 1... 4,870,252 272,480

MINNEAPOLIS ST. PAUL & SAULT STE.
MARIE
Fourth week March... \$255,927 \$29,150
Month March... 2,216,071 271,019
From July 1... 19,721,741 3,068,337

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Fourth week March... \$1,789,062 \$14,919
Month March... 5,435,753 271,019
From July 1... 47,804,002 1,627,824

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
R. R.
Fourth week March... \$1,491,060 \$16,879
Month March... 4,861,090 170,014
From July 1... 42,410,288 930,253

MOBILE & OHIO
Fourth week March... \$290,456 \$62,206
Month March... 939,577 70,162
From July 1... 3,811,765 240,889

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS
PACIFIC
Fourth week March... \$281,318 \$66,496
Month March... 802,978 220,045
From July 1... 7,262,442 271,052

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN
Fourth week March... \$140,063 \$10,832
Month March... 350,035 64,677
From July 1... 3,592,980 156,092

CHICAGO & ALTON
Fourth week March... \$310,900 \$21,402
Month March... 1,273,333 174,001
From July 1... 11,382,867 307,098

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT
Fourth week March... \$208,575 \$11,882
Month March... 647,334 20,007
From Jan. 1... 1,896,887 91,659

NEW FEATURES IN FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Aeroplanes, Automobiles and Motion Picture Film Becoming Important Factor in Commerce—Growth in Exports Important

WASHINGTON—Scores of aeroplanes, thousands of automobiles and millions of feet of motion picture film appear among the articles forming the foreign trade of the United States for the current fiscal year. The number of aeroplanes imported and exported during the fiscal year which ends 90 days hence will aggregate a half-hundred valued at approximately a quarter of a million dollars. The number of automobiles imported and exported will aggregate approximately 20,000, valued at about \$25,000,000. The motion picture film imported and exported will amount to 75,000,000 feet in length or sufficient to reach more than half-way around the world.

The large proportion of this trade, as to aeroplanes, automobiles and motion picture films occurs in exports. The figures for the eight months ending with February show the number of aeroplanes imported as 13, valued at \$48,633; the number exported, 26, valued at \$99,796, of which 19, valued at \$71,195, were of domestic manufacture. Automobiles imported in the eight months ending with February, 1912, aggregate 717, valued at \$1,572,376, this figure being exclusive of automobile parts, \$212,192. The auto-

CROP ADVICES TO THE RAILWAYS AND BANKS FAVORABLE

Some Grain Concerns Receive Discouraging Reports—General Outlook in the West Is Brighter

BUSINESS EXPANDS

CHICAGO—Good crop prospects more than offset unfavorable developments, and business continues to improve, although improvement is not general or conspicuous except in a few lines. Increasing confidence is general. Delayed transportation is still a bad feature. Mail order business is about the same as a year ago. Money market tendencies are in the right direction. Crop advances to railroads and banks are most encouraging, while grain concerns receive discouraging reports from many sections of winter wheat belt. The season's movement of settlers started early and in unusual volume. Redistribution of rural population caused a land boom is still in evidence. European disturbances have stimulated immigration.

It is the opinion of leading bankers that if business could follow its normal courses of demand and supply untrammelled by anxiety over political and wage adjustments there would be today a greater volume of output and distribution than the railroads could handle, if not more than money and labor markets could accommodate without strain.

Economy and efficiency have made more progress the last year than in many preceding years, hence bankers feel better sure that business will show a pretty margin of profit and that investment will expand.

March traffic made only fair comparisons, not quite as good as February, although loading did not decline. Operating has continued difficult. Train schedules are working around to normal, but most places complain of car shortage, mainly due to accumulated traffic. Coal tonnage the second half of March was enormous, in anticipation of mine suspension. Late opening of lake navigation will help rail carriers. General travel is on the decline, accounted for by late spring and bad roads.

Steel mills run nearly full and prices are steady to firm, without distinct tendency to go much higher right away. Rail people look for an immense amount of double-tracking on account of the Panama canal. Equipment plants are likely to have all they can do unless traffic slumps or crops fail.


Money rates have been irregular recently in a narrowing range, but with a hardening tendency around a 4 per cent basis. There is developing a better demand for commercial funds and for commercial paper.

Public attitude toward the presidential campaign indicates more curiosity than concern.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 247,225 head, a decrease of 60,220 head and they were 2040 head less than a year ago. Arrivals of hogs were 46,367 head less than those of the preceding week and were 28,872 head under the arrivals of the same week last year.

Cattle deliveries were 8178 head smaller than the week before and decreased 4947 head from the same period in 1911. Receipts of sheep decreased 5075 head for the week but they were 23,879 head more than a year ago.



This monogram on the radiator stands for all you can ask in a motor car

A Chalmers Car IS A REAL ASSET

An investment not only for one year, but for many years

Whittien-Gilmore Co.
907 BOYLSTON ST.

WESTERN GRAIN SENTIMENT HAS BULLISH TREND

CHICAGO—March was the first month since October when Chicago May wheat kept continuously above \$1 a bushel. This season is the fifth since 1890 when May wheat exceeded \$1 during March. May wheat usually sees its high point during May. It fell to 94 1/4 last June, low of the season. Two succeeding high points were \$1.07 1/4 in October and \$1.05 1/2 last month. Lowest on record in March was 53 1/2 in 1895. Prices the past few years have been on a higher level than formerly.

The country trades extensively in corn and oats, rather than in wheat, because the average country operator understands corn and oats as domestic propositions, whereas wheat is the world's trading grain. Grain receivers and cash grain interests who handle car lots and do a country business, favor trading in 1000-bushel lots of corn and oats.

Corn sentiment is bullish in the West, although corn has been selling as high as 70 cents at many places in Iowa, to go Northwest or Southwest, or on a basis of 78 cents on track at Chicago. With the enormous run to market there has been accumulated at visible supply points only 16,201,000 bushels of corn, and farm deliveries are supposed to be nearly ended. A local authority on corn says:

"Seed corn compels attention, tested ears selling from \$3 to \$5 a bushel. Hay sells at the same prices as corn, pound for pound, and oats are much higher. The South is paying

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

DICKENS EXHIBITION SHOWS SOME OF HIS ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS

Included in Collection in Victoria and Albert Museum Is Interesting Change in "David Copperfield" Proof

KING'S HEAD PUT IN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Victoria and Albert museum, with its vast empty halls, its long straight windows, and its cold, marble floors, seems about as typically inappropriate a place as could well be found in which to hold an exhibition in honor of the great English humorist.

But the man who went to Italy, the land of sunshine, antiquity and romance, and there sat down and wrote "The Times," and other tales redolent of that English Christmas which he is said to have invented, was evidently untrammelled by his surroundings, and when all is said, and done the present exhibition is a good one, well chosen, well arranged, and more than usually interesting.

The material which has been collected almost entirely from the Forster bequest is divided into three parts. Of these the first section is by far the most important. It contains original manuscripts of Dickens' works, proofs with corrections made by the author; autograph letters dealing principally with those subjects; first and other early editions of his books including some authorized French copies bearing such unfamiliar titles as "Les Temps Difficiles," "Le Magasin d'Antiquites," etc., and his sporadic diary, open at a page containing the single word "work."

This diary he started on Jan. 1, 1838, with the intention of keeping therein a full and personal record of his life, and he really succeeded in doing this for a whole fortnight, after which period the entries are short and far between, many pages being left entirely blank.

In the case of exhibits relating to "David Copperfield" is a specially interesting document, namely, the corrected proof of that novel open at page 145, showing how King Charles' head was only introduced into the story after it was in the hands of the printer. The passage, as originally written, reads as follows:

"Do you recollect the date," said Mr. Dick, looking earnestly at me, and taking up his pen to note it down, "when that bull got into the china warehouse and did so much mischief? I was very much surprised by the inquiry; but, remembering a song about such an occurrence that was once popular at Salem house, and thinking he might want to quote it, I replied that I believed it was on St. Patrick's day."

"Yes, I know," said Mr. Dick, "in the morning; but what year?"

"I could give no information on this point."

Another noticeable exhibit is the unfinished manuscript of "Edwin Drood," lying on Dickens' own desk slope, open at the page containing the last lines he ever wrote, and concluding with the flourish of the pen with which he usually ornamented his signature.

Besides the literary matter, there are a number of drawings and etchings by "Ruickank and other illustrators of the novels," some watercolor paintings, and some portraits of the novelist. These are hung round the walls of the gallery. There is also a beautiful collection of photographs, giving views of various buildings and localities mentioned in the works on Dickens.

The exhibition has been arranged by the board of education, and will remain open until October.

M. LEPINE CHOSEN ACADEMY MEMBER

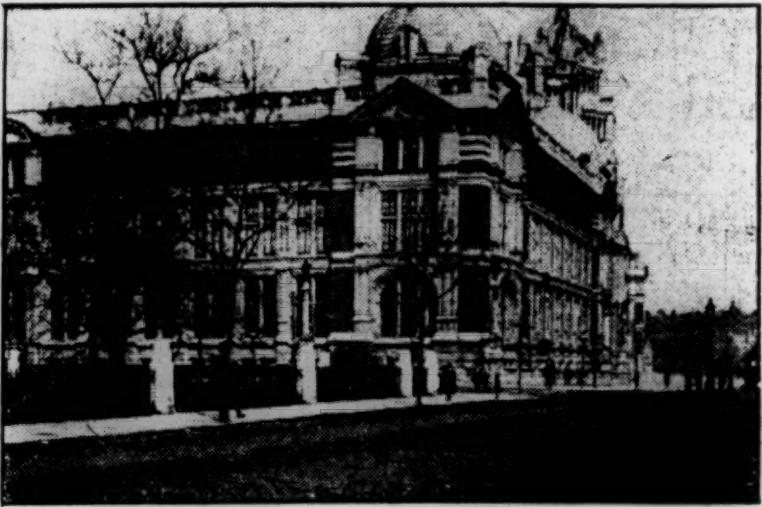
(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The election of M. Lepine, the well known prefect of police, as a member of the "Academie des Sciences et des Lettres" has given universal satisfaction. His strongest opponents as candidates were M. Landet, the editor of the "Revue Hebdomadaire," M. Ferdinand-Dreyfus, the senator, and M. Delaunay, a distinguished civil servant.

Introducing M. Lepine, M. Paul Beaure spoke of the many great natural qualities which had so often been called forth in the discharge of his public duties, dwelling at considerable length on the important philanthropic works which he had so successfully established and several of which were of world-wide renown.

PERSIA'S REPLY TO POWERS READY

(Special to the Monitor)
TEHERAN, Persia—Negotiations on the subject of the Anglo-Russian note are still in progress and it is understood that the reply of the Persian government is now ready to be handed to the British and Russian governments.

It is believed that both the United Kingdom and Russia have assured the Persian government that they wish in no way to limit the size of the Persian army, nor is it their intention to interfere with the freedom of Persia to employ officers of minor powers for the army or gendarmerie.



Victoria and Albert museum, South Kensington, where Dickens exhibition is being held

OF DAVID COPPERFIELD. 115

Without presuming to give my opinion on this question, I delivered

"Well," said Mr. Dick, in answer, "my compliments to her, and I believe I have made a start. I think I have made a start," said Mr. Dick, passing his hand among his grey hair, and casting anything but a confident look at his manuscript. "You have been to school?"

"Yes, sir," I answered, "for a short time."

"Do you recollect the date," said Mr. Dick, looking earnestly at me, and taking up his pen to note it down, "when that bull got into the china warehouse and did so much mischief? I was very much surprised by the inquiry; but, remembering a song about such an occurrence that was once popular at Salem house, and thinking he might want to quote it, I replied that I believed it was on St. Patrick's day."

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RAILWAY MEN'S NEW ORGANIZER IS SYNDICALIST

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The ballot for a new organizer for the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has ended in the election of C. Brown by a majority of 451 in a poll of 47,016. The result has a significance quite out of comparison to the mere question of the candidate elected. E. Charles, the defeated candidate, was the representative of the conservative element in this vast society, whereas Mr. Brown was the choice of the advanced or syndicalist element, which has adopted the program of direct action in preference to the support of the parliamentary party.

NUMBER OF LABOR EXCHANGES GROWS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Returns issued by the Board of Trade give the total number of workpeople's applications on both the general and casual registers of the labor exchanges at the end of February as 89,944, as compared with 90,014 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The number of exchanges open was 272, as compared with 175 in February, 1911.

SIR J. J. THOMSON IS FURTHER HONORED BY ORDER OF MERIT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sir J. J. Thomson, O. M., Kt. Bach, F. R. S., etc., etc., was knighted in 1908, and has been further honored by the order of merit, which his majesty King George has lately conferred on him.

The order of merit was instituted by King Edward in June, 1902, and is immensely coveted. It is bestowed on very eminent men, irrespective of their walk in life. Lord Kelvin was one of the first recipients of this order which numbers amongst its members Lord Roberts, Lord Hinchey and Lord Rayleigh.

Sir J. J. Thomson was born at Manchester in 1856, and is no relation at all to Sir William Thomson, better known as Lord Kelvin. He was educated at Owens College, Manchester and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was second wrangler in the mathematical tripos of 1880. He was elected professor of the mathematical tripos of 1880. He was elected professor of experimental physics in 1884, and at present holds the Cavendish professorship of physics in Cambridge.

In 1894 he was president of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and in 1896 he presided over section A of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is an honorary member of many scientific societies at home and abroad. He is an honorary D. Sc. of Dublin, Victoria, Columbia (N. Y.) Universities, an LL. D. of Princeton (U. S. A.). In 1902 he was awarded the Hodgkin medal of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and obtained the Nobel prize for physics in 1906.

The author of many profound treatises on the theory of electricity, a fascinating lecturer with the power of making the most recondite problems intelligible to his hearers, he has probably pursued further than any one the illusive search for a solution of the problem of matter. He is on wonderfully intimate terms with the smallest particle of matter ever detected, called the alpha particle.

In his now famous presidential address to the British Association at Winnipeg in 1909 on the properties of matter, he dealt almost bewilderingly with molecules, particles, ions, corpuscles and the like, and declared that we should probably know more of the ultimate nature of electricity before we knew more of matter. He is even said to have reduced matter to a suppositional vacuum in a hypothetical medium!

Sir Herbert concluded his lecture with some very sane and convincing observations upon the nature of Shakespeare's genius and the little owed to book learning. The greatest quality of all, said Sir Herbert, is instinct. Some people are born educated. Some are not. Then Sir Herbert proceeded to illustrate the curious interchangeability of some of the Shakespearean characters.

He spoke Falstaff's speeches after the manner of Hamlet, and vice versa, and revealed the curious similarity that exists in the two characters. Falstaff is Hamlet giving way to selfishness and Hamlet is Falstaff trying to regulate his life by something better than his senses.

In conclusion Sir Herbert said that Shakespeare was the greatest apostle of the religion of humanity, a religion that would survive when creeds and dogmas had crumbled into dust.

(Copyright by Hoppe, London)
SIR J. J. THOMSON, O. M., F. R. S.

OFFICERS OF TURKISH ARMY LEARN AVIATION



View of Skutari where military aviation school will be opened by teachers being instructed in Paris

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—One of the latest improvements in connection with the army adopted by Mahmud Shevket Pasha, minister for war, is the formation of a school and training ground for the purpose of instructing officers in the use of aeroplanes for military purposes.

This school is to be opened in the neighborhood of Skutari on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus. Two Turkish officers are at present undergoing a course of training in aeronautics in Paris, and to them will be given the management of the school.

It is understood that a sum of £17,000 has already been obtained for the purpose of securing the services of instructors for the school, added to which two aeroplanes are said to have already arrived in Constantinople for the use of the officers.

The scheme will undoubtedly receive the support it deserves, and a national subscription has been opened with the object of enabling those willing to do so to subscribe for the purchase of the necessary aeroplanes, and provide for the necessary staff.

DIRECT PARENT OF RADIUM IS BELIEVED TO BE IONIUM

In the Course of His Lecture at the Royal Institution, London, F. Soddy, F. R. S., Advances the Latest Theory Regarding the Origin of Now Famous Substance

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A lecture was given on March 15 at the Royal Institution, London, by F. Soddy, F. R. S., lecturer in physical chemistry and radioactivity at the University of Glasgow on "The Origin of Radium." There was a large audience, which included a great many ladies, and the Duke of Northumberland was in the chair.

In the course of his remarks, the lecturer said that when Madame Curie succeeded in separating from pitchblende the three radioactive substances, radium, polonium and actinium, it was first thought that pitchblende simply contained a mixture of radioactive substances; but Sir William Crookes a few years later separated from uranium a radioactive substance known as uranium X, which gradually lost its radioactivity.

In 1902, the lecturer continued, he and Rutherford at Montreal, separated from thorium a radioactive substance which they called thorium X. This substance, they found, gradually lost its radioactivity while the thorium slowly became radio-active again. It is on this regeneration of thorium and other radioactive substances that the theory of atomic disintegration is based. There are many stages in this disintegration, and for every stage the rate of change obeys a simple exponential law, for this rate of change is always proportional to the quantity which remains unchanged and is given by the differential equation $\frac{dQ}{dt} = -\lambda Q$ where λ is a constant and Q is the quantity of any two successive products.

During the lecture an ingenious instrument traced out exponential curves to illustrate the law obeyed in each successive stage.

The period of radium, the lecturer explained, has been ascertained by Mr. Rutherford to be 5000 years. Thus in a few thousand years none of the radium prepared by Madame Curie will be left. The question then arises how is there any radium left now? There must have been a parent of radium which continually regenerated radium as fast as it decayed.

Radioactivity tests are extremely delicate, far more so even than spectroscopic tests; in fact, the presence of two or three million millionths of a gramme of radium can be detected. To illustrate the delicacy of the tests, the image of gold leaf electroscope which had been charged several hours before was thrown on the screen. A tube containing three milligrammes of radium emanation was then broken in the ventilator through which air passed into the room. The air of the room was then slowly drawn through the electroscope and the leaf gradually fell.

Continuing the account of his researches to determine the origin of radium, the lecturer described some experiments made with uranium. It was found that uranium generated radium, but the amount generated was only a thousandth part of what it should have been if uranium was the direct parent of

radium. This showed that there must be some intermediate product, uranium X with its life of only 35½ days, being negligible.

Evidence pointed to ionium as being this intermediate product, and the curves obtained of the regeneration of radium from ionium support this view. Several curves, obtained from experiments extending over several years, were shown; and it is believed that in the course of a few more years still more definite proofs will be obtained to show that ionium is the direct parent of radium.

The periods of these radioactive elements vary enormously, as can be seen from the following list:
Uranium, 800,000,000 years
Uranium X, 35½ days
Ionium, according to the latest estimates approximately 100,000 years
Radium, 2500 years
Radium emanation, 5½ days
There are numerous subsequent stages which also vary greatly in length, and it is believed that the ultimate product is lead, but this, the lecturer said, has not been proved.

FRANCE MAY GIVE MOROCCO POST TO M. JOURNAT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A question which is being much discussed here is as to who is to be the future resident-general in Morocco. The French minister at Tangiers, M. Regnault, who is at this moment in Fez for the purpose of obtaining the Sultan's signature to the protectorate, will return to Paris immediately this has been secured, after which his mission ceases and the future resident-general must immediately leave to take up his post.

Many names have been mentioned for the post, but the best supported candidate is M. Journat, late governor-general of Algeria, who in consequence of his large experience in African questions and of the brilliant services he has rendered to Algeria, is regarded as particularly fitted for what is recognized as an exceedingly difficult position.

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Home Savings Bank
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Kyanize

Best for Floors and All Woodwork. ASK YOUR DEALER Made by BOSTON VARNISH CO.

SUFFRAGE TALK LISTENED TO BY LONDON SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Mrs. Henry Fawcett made an interesting speech on woman suffrage at the London society's public reception held at the Empress rooms in Kensington, in the course of which she said that although the party had been passing through troubled times of late they could yet find some alleviation of the situation in the shape of its humor.

Something of a lighter and more cheering character was almost always to be found, if you looked for it, she said, and she amused herself and her audience with a little banter at the expense of the Anti-Suffrage Review. It had announced with great moderation that the great "anti" meeting at the Albert hall had practically succeeded in bursting the bubble of woman suffrage altogether. The bubble was pricked. In spite of this the Review went on to state that the empire was in great danger, a danger arising from the suffrage movement.

Now if the suffrage movement was no more, where did the great danger exist? Lord Curzon and Lord Cromer had then been grappling with nothing but a lost cause. Did it not seem to be a case of "Thrice he conquered all his foes And thrice he slew the slain?"

Amid much laughter and applause Mrs. Fawcett said, "We are not so very dead after all, and indeed, Mrs. Humphry Ward says the fight is only just begun."

She went on to give some instances of the value of the parliamentary vote. A small group of laborers in Dorset in the year 1834 were transported for seven years, because they conspired together in an endeavor to obtain a higher rate of wages. Those Dorset laborers do not possess a parliamentary vote. To-day the coal miners, who are parliamentary voters, have banded together to obtain a minimum wage. The government is helping them to get it.

The lecturer appealed to her audience to be ready to make further sacrifices in favor of their cause. There are such things as lasting pleasures and passing pleasures. Among the lasting pleasures is the life and affection of homes and these are the things which make life worth living. Amongst the passing pleasures are new dresses and such things. Were her hearers prepared to make greater sacrifices than they had done before for the cause of woman suffrage? Were they prepared to take the motto, "Love passing things passingly, lasting things lastingly?"

60 years ahead of the National Pure Food Law. Burnett's Vanilla

The Monitor ON SATURDAY

Is Now Running Two Pages for The Boys and Girls

In all editions except the International. (One of the pages appears in the International Edition on Tuesday and the other on Friday.) These pages contain

The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves, of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls and Remarkable Lakes; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

In which an award of one dollar is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages, with a great variety of other matter, both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on days when these special pages appear.

BIBLES, PRAYER W. B. Clarke Co. BOOKS & HYMNALS 26 & 28 Tremont St.

THE HOME FORUM

CASTLE BRINGS UP OLD TALES

By MAXWELL ARMFIELD

At last we come upon a genuine "castle." All the indications so far have been to show that our ideas of properly constituted chateaux were for the most part very wide of the mark, for not a trace of fairy-tale has been in evidence. But here is the true thing at last, and plenty of it: Pouter-pott towers galore; roughly slated and plastered in that fascinating uneven way they should be.

All the other chateaux, however interesting in other ways, smack undeniably of the architectural draftsman, but here you can see the princess leaning out, almost, and shaking her long hair from the tower window, whilst underneath the young goatherd is preparing to outwit the sentry whose heavy tread you can hear on the drawbridge. Clump, clump, clump; oh, it is only a market woman after all, bringing vegetables to the castle; still it is a real enough bridge over the moat.

Gradually we see that the towers that are so redolent of the early middle ages stand quaintly around a much later chateau which is more like those we have seen before, but it is not aggressively modern and the simple style of architecture harmonizes fairly well with the more noble solidity of the older work. The little town below is full of quaint bits of domestic building. The country is noted for its ingenious use of brick and stone in cheekers and chimneys and all sorts of amusing patterns of which there are several excellent examples here. They are beginning to harvest the pumpkin now and one occasionally passes an open shed full of the fruit piled into mounds of scarlet and bronze richness.

All along by the river and the rock-dwellings, cottages cut out of the rock like caves, with chimneys built on top, giving the most astonishing appearance at first, when one sees the blue smoke curling up from the grass, and adding a real fairy tale flavor to the place. Cinderella, or at any rate the conditions in which she moved, would not seem at all far-fetched in these parts; and no doubt those small brown youngsters have often made a coach of sorts out of the shell of one of those enormous red fruits. It is easy to see how such stories grew quite naturally out of real happenings, and that is perhaps why they have worn so well, for a child can always tell instinctively when its stories are artificial, and they cease to amuse it, while the genuine ring about however wild a statement will gain its lasting commendation.



(Drawn specially for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield)
QUAINT CHATEAU IN OLD TOWN OF LUYNES, FRANCE

The Hero

The hero is misconceived and misreported; he cannot therefore wait to unravel any man's blunders; he is again on his road, adding new powers and honors to his domain, and new claims on your heart, which will bankrupt you, if you have listened about the old things and have not kept your relation to him by adding to your wealth.—Emerson.

The Vines

Frail things, fair things, that creep and climb
With seeming sense of rhythm and rhyme.

That sometimes humbly keep the ground
With bloom more sweet than elsewhere found,
Yet sometimes climb where breezes blow,
And robins build and come and go—
You seem to bid men aim like you
For skyward things;

To live their best, like you, and trust,
You weird, frail things that lean and clasp,
And all but speak, in sense and rhyme.

—Charles S. Newhall.

Macaulay at Work

"Of Macaulay's range of knowledge," said Tom Moore, "anything may be believed, so wonderful is his memory. He certainly obeys most wonderfully Eliza's injunction, 'Do all things but forget.'"

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe pays him the following compliment: "He seized upon an idea, and turned it inside out and shook it on all sides, just as one might play with the lusters of a chandelier, to see them glisten."

Of his habits and hours of work little is known. When in London he generally spent most of the morning in the reading-room of the British Museum and his evenings at his desk. But his favorite hours of work were in the morning. If the work palled upon him, he took up his hat and stick and started off for a stroll, generally taking a book in his pocket when in the country. In London he varied his diversion by visiting the book stalls, to pick up rare or original editions of old books, or by strolling through the Seven Dials in search of ballads, and it is said that his idea of writing his Roman ballads struck him when listening to a street singer chanting an old English ballad in Whitechapel.

When living alone in the Albany, Jeffrey tells us that Macaulay, like Charles Dickens, often threw down his pen at midnight and strolled out into the silent streets, to walk about for two or three hours, thinking the silence and solitude of a great city favorable to meditation. He generally returned to his desk with a fresh stock of vivid and picturesque thoughts; and a keen eye, in looking through his essays, may trace many images and illustrations struck off in the course of these rambles.—Detroit Free Press.

LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

A pleasant incident which throws a pleasant light on the little happinesses of everyday life in the homes of all the people is reported by a Chicago newspaper. A young lady away from home at work wrote to her father that his letters were "stingy"—only a line or two to show that he thought of his absent girl; he left all the news to be told by the women folk. So father thinks he will get even with daughter for her criticism. He collates with care all the news of the home, the neighborhood, the town. What was for dinner every day in the week, how Towser is in a feud with the neighbor's hens, how Jack had to stay after school and what for, and how the ward had gone Democratic, and what the minister thinks of the presidential campaign. In the end he has got together a 20,000-word letter, enough to fill two pages of an average newspaper and off it goes to daughter, all in one big envelope. Her reply is characteristic: "Revenge is sweet. How do you like it?" Evidently she thinks the joke is somewhere besides on herself.

But this whole matter of letter-writing to friends away from home, or to the home folks by those afar, is something

which most people need to take thought on. One may not often achieve a record-breaking record but any one who really tries can write a letter which shall bring cheer and reassurance to those to whom he owes such attention. Home letters may well contain the little gossip of the hour, recording the simplest doings in the home, and the absent member of the circle may try to put himself in the place of friends left behind and realize how some account of his daily round would serve to bridge the sense of absence with companionship. Men more than women need reminding upon this point. Men are trained in crisp brevity in correspondence, while women have usually had leisure to write as they would talk.

Yet it is the man who is most often away from the home circle, and by neglecting the small sacrifice perhaps involved in writing a really good newsy letter to send home he is withholding sunshine from those whom he really wishes to bless. The daily letter is really the easiest solution of the compromise with absence, for the habit of sending even a few words daily in absence when established is as easy of

continuance as any other habit and by writing every day of things as they come along one can easily keep others in touch with one's experience without overlong explanations.

Indeed any one who is loath to pay the tribute even of a line a day to those at home should consider carefully whether it is not mere selfishness, hinting lack of love, which finds excuses for the neglect. We are seldom called on to make big sacrifices for our friends, but the little sacrifices of every day are what make human experience livable for most of us, for they are the hourly tokens of loving kindness.

Handel Dramatized

When Handel began to write oratorios he intended to have them performed like operas, with scenery, costumes and action. The performance on the dramatic stage of biblical stories, the Rev. H. R. Haweis, whose "Music and Morals" has just been issued in a new edition by the Harpers, says the New York Post, pleaded eloquently for the carrying out of Handel's original intentions, on the ground that dramatic presentations might restore to popularity some masterworks that are now neglected. But it was not until recently that an attempt was made to test this claim. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed in a dramatic version at Liverpool by the Moody-Manners opera company. The production was received with great enthusiasm by an audience that crowded every part of the theater. In a few places where the oratorio did not yield a continuous plot extra pages were added, with music taken from other works by Mendelssohn. According to the London Times the oratorio stood the test remarkably well. "Of course, there were things in it which sounded rather foolish under these conditions, but the really strong portions proved their dramatic quality by being made positively more vivid by the action of the stage."

"This Is My Hour"

The ferries ply like shuttles in a loom,
And many barques come in across the bay
To lights and bells that signal through the gloom
Of twilight gray.

The city like a shadowed castle stands,
Its turrets indistinctly touching night;
Like earth-born stars far fetched from
faerie lands,
Its lamps are bright.

This is my hour—when wonder springs anew
To see the towers ascending, pale and high,
And the long seaward distances of blue,
And the dim sky.

—Zoe Atkins.

LET LIVE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE sixth commandment in its full significance bears an especially helpful message to those who are oppressed with the sense of evil in self or others. It points the way of constructive effort and indicates that the way of salvation is one of realization and expression of what is true and good. This is the lesson of every day.

It has generally been considered legitimate to devote a large proportion of one's time and energy to the contemplation of evil conditions and the endeavor to exterminate them, but in view of the results may it not be that the all-important thing is rather to devote one's thought far more consistently to that which is desirable and wholly good? May not the sixth commandment indicate that it is wise to emphasize that which should live instead of going about only to exterminate that which seems undesirable?

Much light on this point is given in the words and works of Christ Jesus and in the teachings of Christian Science. The Master said that he came not "to destroy but to fulfill." No one can question his effectiveness in the elimination of all that was opposed to God, good, but the process of His work was clearly one of knowing and proving that which was good and true. Holding steadfastly to the fact of God's allness Jesus plainly declared that evil was false and illegitimate. Of the cause of evil he said: "Abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him . . . he is a liar, and the father of it [a falsity]." It was the Truth, the infinite and eternal God, good, which must be understood and with which one must be identified in the process of salvation and all right living. "Know the truth," said the Master, "and the truth shall make you free," and he illustrated this fact when those who accepted his teachings concerning God

were instantaneously healed of conditions of disease and sin.

In the individual effort to perfect character and to influence others for good this process of magnifying good must be found most effective. What is most desired in every case is to strengthen the good and to forward the most normal growth. To the conscientious observer human character inevitably presents phases which are wholly undesirable and the idealist needs at this point to understand exactly what are his human duties and what his divine privileges. And first of all he should understand that he is justified in exercising unlimited faith in the government of divine love and in maintaining a sense of peace and happiness throughout.

It is a fact that the struggling Christian needs encouragement and most of all self-encouragement and this is not to be had through the process of magnifying those faults which are in process of destruction, however gradual that process may seem. To one who is advancing in any degree all evil is becoming less attractive and fearful and the spiritual law will make such an one wholly free in the proper time and way. The path should not be made more difficult by a personalizing of evil and a steady condemnation, for with such a state of thought even one's best efforts seem to be hampered by an habitual and fearful self-repression. The better way by far is to recognize the activity of spiritual law which is constantly at work to remove evil as one sets to work in determined effort to establish the correct activity in consciousness and life. Love of good and contemplation of it rather than fear of evil underlies all certain progress and liberty.

The same rule applies in that which one thinks and does for the help of others. One should endeavor to magnify good and to appreciate the fact that God governs all wisely and well. To love one's neighbor as Christians are taught to do one must at least consider that which is lovable, no matter how little it may be in evidence. This has been well

expressed in the Christian Science text book, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, on page 201, as follows: "The way to extract error from mortal mind is to pour in truth through flood-tides of Love. Christian perfection is won on no other basis." We are further reminded in this book that mortals should exercise patience and have faith in the divine law. Thus we read: "They that take the sword shall perish with the sword." Let Truth uncover and destroy error in God's own way, and let human justice pattern the divine. Justice marks the sinner, and teaches mortals not to remove the waymarks of God." (Science and Health, p. 542.)

It should be remembered that the mission of the Christ was to seek and to save that which was lost. While the Master's repudiation and even open rebuke of evil was determined and uncompromising we should remember that his position was one which realized the allness of God and his acts were at all times accompanied with spiritual teaching which magnified and exemplified the good. When any one has so proved his understanding of evil's unsubstantial nature by ceasing to serve it he may also point it out as wholly powerless and unnecessary to others and can so lead them to adopt good as to say with the Christ, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

Those who really desire to fulfill the spirit of the sixth commandment should remember that one must be careful not to deprive others of any degree of hope, joy, love, spontaneity or inspiration which so largely makes up their sense of life. However meager the sense of others may seem to the more enlightened it is the highest sense of life which they have attained and under right direction should and must be outgrown not through destruction but through the enlargement and demonstration of all that is good therein. This latter is the privileged work of the evangelist and the philanthropist.

The whole matter is well summed up in the following declaration taken from another of Mrs. Eddy's writings (Message to The Mother Church, 1902): "To live and let live, without clamor for distinction or recognition; to wait on divine Love; to write truth first on the tablet of one's own heart,—this is the sanity and perfection of living, and my human ideal."

LIFE ON MAGDALEN ISLANDS

MANY stories might be told of the Magdalen islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, says a writer in the New York Sun. For many years they have been inhabited by a few thousand natives who are descended from the Acadians who settled in New France under the leadership of Champlain and

De Mont. Since the first settlement in 1763 generations of the same families have raised meager crops in the valleys and fed sheep and cattle on the high one shaped hills which form a prominent feature of an insular landscape. Year after year fathers and sons have gone out upon the white capped waters of the gulf for the cod, mackerel and lobster on which their livelihood depends. Ancient language and customs prevail among these people, and the spinning wheel and hand loom still provide homespun for both men and women. The inhabitants of the Magdalen are completely isolated from the world for six months in the year. In the summer a small steamer subsidized by the government plies semi-weekly between the islands and the mainland of Nova Scotia.

The telegraph gives news that is going on in the world during their isolation, but of course there can be no exchange of letters. Sometimes this mode of communication fails, as in 1910, when the cable to the mainland broke and could not be repaired for weeks. The natives in this instance resorted to very ancient methods. A heavy barrel containing 30 or 40 letters sealed in cans was dropped overboard in the water of the gulf. Ten days afterward the tide carried it to the mainland 60 miles away and the letters were sent to their addressees. The southern drift of the gulf prevented any answers from being sent in reply.

Beethoven and Strauss

A novel and startling proposition has been set forth in connection with the work of Richard Strauss. It is that instead of building up tonal structures that so affront our ears he should spend some of his colossal genius in expanding the orchestration of the Beethoven symphonies to the capacity of the modern orchestra. This proposal is evidently made all in good faith, perhaps by some one who remembers the service Franz rendered Bach by a somewhat similar editorial effort. Beethoven orchestrated by Strauss would indeed produce a "new symphony by Beethoven," which would rouse more interest, no doubt, than the recent attempt to find a place for the so-called Jena symphony of Beethoven.

He has learned much and has not lived in vain who has practically discovered that most strict and necessary connection which exists between vice and misery, virtue and happiness.—Colton.

RESERVE OF TRUE GREATNESS

WRITING of the wastefulness and vulgarity of over-emphasis Max Nordau says in the Bookman: Superlativism is the unconscious confession that we know ourselves to be incompetent and lightly esteemed. One who is conscious of his ability and his influence has no need of raising his voice. He is sure that each word of his will receive the attention which is its due, and that what he says will be believed without the necessity of repeating it, shouting it, emphasizing it, and presenting it in letters large enough for a placard. The man who associates with persons of a high or supreme rank knows that they never raise their voices and never use strong expressions.

Paul Lindau, in the "Memories of My Life," relates that when, at the performance of his "Countess Leah" in Berlin, the former Emperor William, who had been present at the play, sent for him to congratulate him upon his fine work and the favor it had won: "Only," he added, as if casually, and without the least emphasis, "it is a pity that the titled officers do not play a very brilliant part in it."

When the Emperor had dismissed Lindau, with a gracious nod, the manager, De Hulsen, came to the author, and said: "I am sorry that I can no longer produce your piece. It promised to have a long run."

"But why?" asked the astounded author; "the Emperor paid me very flat-

tering compliments and appeared to be much pleased with the piece."

"Ah! but, my dear doctor," replied the courtier, "his majesty never expresses his censure more strongly."

The man whose words are deeds learns to choose them with care and moderation. He, on the contrary, who cherishes no delusion concerning the fact that nobody pays any attention to them and that they vanish in the air, leaving no trace, does not deny himself the pleasure of chattering heedlessly.

Kioto's Landscape Art
Kioto is the paradise of lovers of landscape art. For more than 1000 years the greatest gardeners wrought their masterpieces there, and their creations endure. The city, lying in the long, level valley of the Kamogawa, has an admirable landscape setting, the continuous, wooded hills on the east and west converging and breaking into the foot-hills of the noble mountain that dominates the north, to form a composition worthy of the greatest of landscape artists.

Along the base of the eastern hills stretches a five-mile chain of temples and villas, each with a garden or many gardens within its walls. On the other side of the city there is another such combination of religious and landscape beauty three miles in length. In addition, there are innumerable palace and temple gardens distributed over the level city.—Century.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

What She Wanted

The manager of one of the big department stores in New York was chucking the other day over an incident which had just occurred in his establishment. "A well dressed lady," he said, "rushed up to a clerk in the household goods department, and without giving the girl a chance to ask what she wanted, exclaimed: 'Give me a mouse trap, quickly, please, because I want to catch a train!'" —Buffalo Commercial.

Recognized Portrait

The closing exercises began with the displaying of a portrait of George Washington. "Who is this?" the teacher asked.

The children sat mute and unresponsive, till finally one little fellow piped up: "I know who it is," he shouted. "I've got that picture at home. Mamma told me who it is." He swelled with pride. "It's our father from the country," he said.—The Beacon.

Corn Clubs

Uncle Sam's corn club for boys last year had 55,000 members. Each of these boys planted and harvested an acre of corn. Bennie Breeson of Monticello, Miss., raised 227 bushels on his acre. The

average yield per acre by men farmers, the country over, is about 28 bushels.—Indianapolis News.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of fairy?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE
PUZZLE

Taxi.

To be feared of a thing and yet to do it is just what makes the prettiest kind of a man.—Stevenson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, April 8, 1912

Express Companies and Parcels Post

A BILL now before Congress will, if enacted, place the express companies under the supervision and control of the interstate commerce commission. It provides for the carriage of parcels, the establishment of zones within which the companies may charge only one fixed price. It provides regulations as to rates and character of service. Its general effect, from a public point of view, will be good. The express companies, under such an enactment, will not be able to declare as large dividends or to divide as large "melons" as in the past, but they will do very well; or, rather, they would do very well if this were the end of it. Whatever they may think, however, and whatever their friends in Congress may think, we feel that this is not to be the end of it.

Possibly the express companies hope, by bowing meekly to the reformation process to which the new legislation will subject them, that they will still be left to enjoy the monopoly that has been theirs for so many years. Something in the nature of a surprise is doubtless here in store for them. The public has become tired of this private monopoly. More than that, it has been thoroughly aroused to the necessity of a domestic parcels post system. Reform of the express companies comes too late, we feel, to insure them an extension of their privileges. It will be some years, of course, before the parcels post system reaches the point of efficiency where there will be no room for private enterprise in the parcels carrying line, but the time cannot be far distant, at the most, when the existing great express companies will be without field or occupation, and this notwithstanding every effort they may now make to serve the public better than has been their wont.

In this connection, it cannot be reiterated too often or too emphatically that the express companies have nothing, either in tangible or intangible form, of which the government will need to possess itself in order to establish the domestic parcels post system. There will be no occasion for any trade or settlement. The express companies have no vested rights, no franchises, no claim to consideration, to set opposite a government purchase price. There will be no "property" question involved in the creation of a government service for the benefit of the people, to take the place of a private monopoly organized and conducted, perhaps selfishly and blindly, for the benefit of its stockholders only.

Perennial Politics

UNDER the spur of necessity the Legislature of Massachusetts recently made use of presidential primaries possible in this campaign. If the promoters of this alteration of method were sanguine enough to suppose that, with its coming, "politics" in either the lower or the higher sense of that word would cease to enter into the contest, they have been disillusioned ere this. We do not imply that it was a mistake to make the primaries possible. On the contrary, that legislation has forced into the open—and long before the customary time of maneuvering—practices that hitherto have gone on in semi-secrecy. The codes of ethics now shown by the various presidential candidates and their supporters in the effort to win the primaries are so educational and so informing that no one can seriously object to the preliminary political tactics in the open. Voters are finding out who are willing to bargain with rivals, who prefer to lose rather than descend to devices of mere strategy, and who stand squarely on their records and their pledges and decline to scramble in the rack of politics. If this "political" maneuvering by certain candidates and their backers can only be sufficiently disclosed to the voters the net result will be wholesome.

Previously all this part of the quadrennial fight for nominations has taken place where politicians could see that there were only half lights on the stage and the wire-pullers hidden. Now all the mechanism begins to operate in something approaching daylight. For mechanism still is at work, and genuine popular selection of candidates is not yet possible. It is nearer than it was; for so much gain let there be gratitude.

One beneficent feature of the presidential primary contest, as indicated by its use in this campaign thus far, is to be its shattering of much of the force of the tradition that states and sections should stand by "favorite" sons. Several of the candidates began their struggle this season, intending to be controlled by the tradition. Rude jolts have been given them as the fight has gone on. Voters henceforth are to be more concerned with the correspondence of a man's intellectual or moral caliber with the dimensions of the great task he is to perform as President than they are with the fact that he comes from any particular state or section. The greater loyalty will outweigh the lesser, as it should. Nativism or residence are minor matters compared with aptitude, experience, ideas and ideals.

Pork-Barrel Legislation and Floods

THE floods that are now devastating vast districts of the Mississippi valley are nothing new; they have not come upon the country as a surprise. They have constituted for upward of a century one of the greatest problems the inhabitants of that section have been forced to meet. They have occasioned losses aggregating hundreds of millions. They have been a constant menace to the farmer and the planter, and they have been made an excuse for drafts upon the national treasury, through pork-barrel methods, of hundreds of millions more. There is no greater scandal in American legislation than that which embraces the entire so-called river improvement policy of the government. One President after another, one observant and courageous public man after another, has exposed and denounced it, but it has gone on little affected by the general wave of reform; and it still goes on.

A very large share of the tens of millions annually appropriated by Congress for river and harbor improvement goes to projects of one kind or another connected with the Mississippi and its tributaries; the congressmen of the Mississippi valley are, indeed, the mainstays of the pork-barrel system. Their support is absolutely necessary to the carrying through of appropriations for river improve-

ments, so-called, elsewhere, and in turn they are able to command the friendship of patrons of the pork barrel in every other section.

Whether all the millions that have been spent on the Mississippi and its tributaries under the pork barrel system have been profitably expended or thrown to the winds is best answered by the reports from the flooded districts now coming in. The Mississippi and its tributaries are as free to wreak destruction as ever. No means of controlling their flood-waters have been provided. The streams are almost as unbridled today as they were 100 years ago. There is little to show for the tremendous expenditures the government has made upon them. Moreover, while still destructive in floodtide, they are as useless as ever during the rest of the year.

Plainly, the method that has been pursued in relation to the Mississippi valley rivers through all these years is wrong. Money appropriated for their improvement, when spent honestly, has been spent foolishly. The dikes, levees, barriers erected for the protection of the low country melt before the sweep of the mighty stream when swollen by the spring freshets. The money that has been frittered away under the pork-barrel process would have provided immense reservoirs at the headwaters and along the courses of the different rivers which could be used to relieve the strain of the floods of spring and early summer, and to provide water for power, navigation and irrigation throughout the dry seasons.

Real statesmanship must some day deal with this problem. It must be taken out of pork-barrel politics if it is ever to be solved. The congressmen who are simply looking for "something for their districts" will never intelligently comprehend its importance; it must be handled by men who are desirous of doing something in a large way for the nation as a whole.

WHEN Senhor Lauro Mueller became minister of foreign affairs in Brazil, in succession to Baron do Rio Branco, there was some adverse comment in Rio de Janeiro to the effect that the German descent of the cabinet officer might incline him rather favorably toward the interests of the overseas empire in the South American republic. The patriotic behavior of the man who made of the Brazilian capital what it is municipally today, was sufficient evidence to disprove that he meant to be anything but fair to all nations doing business with his country. But it cannot be overlooked that the Germans have gained a foothold in Brazil that it will take more than ordinary commercial adroitness to dislodge. In the importing trade, in banking, in plantation operations, the representatives of the Vaterland are among the conspicuous leaders in the South American country.

Since 1908 the increase in the commerce of Brazil has averaged about \$100,000,000 annually. In 1910 the nation bought from Germany goods to the value of \$37,500,000. Great Britain led with sales amounting to \$57,000,000. But it is to be remembered that it is only within recent years that the German manufacturer has gone abroad for business. It took him some time to survey the field. German agents have been busy in China, in Africa, in South America. And the effect of the most searching trade investigation ever undertaken by any country is now shown by an increased demand for German manufactures.

In one of his striking articles on war and peace and business, Norman Angell points out how "millions of Germans in Prussia and Westphalia derive profit or make their living out of the countries to which their political dominion in no way extends." This may be said to apply directly to German business with Brazil. It is true that there are many Germans in the western country, but these are but so many advance guards for the protection of German business with South America. Less of a colonizing power than any of the great nations of Europe, excepting Russia, Germany has so far been satisfied to extend its sphere of influence where it meant no direct possession of land but merely business. It is, of course, a fact that in Morocco the Germans considered themselves shut out from commercial participation and that for this reason things happened as they did. In Brazil, as in Argentina, however, the German has a free hand, except in so far as commercial rivalry has become acute. But the Hamburg merchant, the manufacturer on the Rhine, the distributors of German merchandise throughout the empire, may be trusted to take care of themselves.

The American consul-general at Rio de Janeiro recently said that the Brazilians receive only reports of the sensational happenings in the United States, and "little or nothing of our industrial advances. On the other hand, they are fully informed of European manufacturing achievements." Here is one secret of German influence in Brazil. And this influence will no doubt continue to extend so long as business energy and probity displayed are satisfactory to Brazilian requirements.

THEY say down in the Canal Zone that every visitor from the "States" expects to be shown through the entire works, and they are trying to make it clear how difficult it is to come up to the expectations of every one of the 6000 a year that are now dropping in at headquarters.

AUTOMOBILE reciprocity has been established in New Jersey. This is a matter in which one good turn should invariably be followed by another. At all events, New Jersey will lose nothing by being kind to the automobilists from the outside. Quite the contrary.

IT is not difficult to see how there might arise two favorite sons, one a Republican, the other a Democrat, in each of the forty-eight American states, thereby making it impossible for the favorite sons of any one state to find favor or foothold in any other.

THE ideal municipal public works department is the one that provides for street trees as well as for street pavements, sewers and gas and electric conduits. The treeless city is bound to look shabby at best. This is a statement of world-wide application.

DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL says he would think the English language might more easily be brought into universal use if its pronunciation could be changed. But if its pronunciation were changed would it still be the English language?

THE Monroe doctrine may be in need of reassertion, but the United States government in reasserting it, in the eyes of all other governments, emphasizes the responsibilities and obligations that go with it.

THERE appears to be some misapprehension in Mexico still as to what is meant by a republican form of government.

German Influence in Brazil

Pacific Coast Settlement

IF, AS intimated, European steamship lines plan to use the Panama canal short-cut for landing emigrants at Pacific ports at substantially the same rates as they now are brought to congested urban centers along the north Atlantic, it is obvious that a situation may be created that will be exceedingly important both to Europe and the United States. Where a nation, like Germany, discourages aught that further tempts her sons and daughters to invest themselves in foreign lands, the scheme will not be favored, unless new dwellers in America be non-Germans wise enough to engage passage in German-owned ships. That is quite another matter.

Where a nation like Russia is resigned to losing thousands of its Jewish residents and puts no obstacles in the way of their unprecedented racial exodus Americaward, the scheme of making entry at Pacific ports will have its allurements both for Russian officials and for emigrants. Moreover it will be welcomed by Jews in Atlantic coast cities, who for years have vainly been endeavoring to divert their co-religionists to ports of entry that would tend to disperse the race throughout the South and West.

If, with opening of the Panama canal, this stream of European emigration is divided, and a considerable portion of it finds its way to Pacific ports and thence inland, it will be welcomed by not a few residents of California, Washington and Oregon. Economic reasons exist why more labor is desired. If of Latin, Slavic or even western Asiatic type it will be preferred by many persons to settlers from India, Japan or China.

Yet after all, the future American worker and citizen, wherever originating and wherever landing, needs to be subjected to much more rigid tests than ever have been imposed. Residents of the Pacific coast will err, we believe, if they allow economic needs to control their policy in this matter at this stage of sectional history. Residence and citizenship in the United States hereafter should be put on a much higher basis than has been thought necessary during the decades since the Atlantic ports began to be harbors of refuge. There are limits to the assimilative capacity of the American democracy. The day for sentimentalism in defining an immigration policy has passed. Now it is a question of degeneration or conserving normal national life.

IN COUNTRIES where manufacturing facilities are so limited as to necessitate importations on a large scale, the question of customs duties is one of prime importance. In that connection Cuba at present is discussing American shoes versus Spanish shoes. Reports having gained circulation to the effect that the Havana customs officials had been discriminating against footwear from the United States as against the importation from Spain, inquiries made at the American consulate showed that the Cuban authorities were giving no preference to goods received from any country, but that some shippers from the United States were themselves to blame if discrimination seemed to be in effect.

It is a well-known fact that American exporters, as a whole, have not yet reached the degree of thoroughness in regard to packing goods for foreign trade that characterizes European manufacturers. Furthermore, if there have been complaints that Cuban custom house inspectors facilitate shipments from Spain, it is also a fact that the greatest care is exercised abroad in making out invoices, so that there shall be as little delay as possible in transition. It is generally agreed in Havana that the Barcelona shoe manufacturers have always been careful to avoid complications, that they have looked well to the packing of their goods and to the routing.

New England shoe manufacturers ought to be able to offset the cheaper manufacturing facilities of Barcelona with the 30 per cent reduction from the present duty that the American product enjoys. There is no question as to quality; Cuba wants shoes from the United States. And if the Havana retailer is assured that his purchases in the north will reach him without delay and in good condition there is no valid reason why that lucrative market in the West Indies should not be catered to, and this despite every existing competition. An increase in American exports of boots and shoes from \$1,500,000 in 1903 to \$3,125,000 in 1911 shows that efforts to get business have not been lacking.

THE new center-door, stepless street car, which has had an initial trial on the New York Broadway line, appears to have come up to the highest expectation. The term "stepless" is properly applied; it is not true, however, that the car can be entered without a step upward on the part of the passenger. There is no step, but the door sill is ten inches above the level of the roadway. Ten inches, of course, is nothing in comparison with the height of the steps on the average street car of the old pattern. To bring the floor to the exact plane of the street, so that one might step into the car without stepping up, or out of the car without stepping down, would necessitate depression of the tracks. This could not be done on thoroughfares for general traffic. As a matter of fact, the body of the new car is only four inches from the pavement, although the floor is six inches higher.

This vehicle is supposed to embody practically every innovation and improvement of real value made in street car construction during recent years. The center side door is one of these; the elimination of the rear platform is another; the pay-as-you-enter plan is another; still another is the adoption of devices which make it impossible for passengers to enter or leave the car while it is in motion, and yet another is the installation of a ventilating system regulated by the number of passengers carried.

The initial trial, as has been said, was apparently successful in every particular; but here is a matter involving not merely changing the pattern of a single car or a single line of cars; its adoption in New York will, perhaps, force its use in other cities within a short time; and that looks as if it might mean a revolution in street-car construction such as sent thousands of cars of the bobtail variety to the scrap-heap when the motive power was changed from horses and mules to electricity. In a word, the success of this type of car will mean the expenditure of many millions by the traction companies on new rolling stock. But evidently the corporation immediately concerned is going to move with great care. A single trial will not suffice. The vehicle is to be further and more thoroughly tested before private commendation of it will be officially indorsed.

American Footwear for Cuba

Trial of the Stepless Car